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(54) Title: PROSTATE TUMOR POLYNUCLEOTIDE AND ANTIGEN COMPOSITIONS			
(57) Abstract The present invention is directed to novel polynucleotides and the polypeptides encoded by them, each of which are specific to human prostate tumor cells. The present invention further provides chimeric polypeptide molecules comprising the polypeptides of the present invention fused to heterologous polypeptide sequences, and antibodies which bind to the polypeptides of the present invention. Also provided herein are methods for producing the polypeptides of the present invention, as are detection assays that detect the presence of tumor cells in tissue or bodily fluid samples and methods for identifying novel compositions which modulate the activity of prostate tumor antigens and the use of such compositions in diagnosis and treatment of disease.			

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PROSTATE TUMOR POLYNUCLEOTIDE AND ANTIGEN COMPOSITIONS

Field of the Invention

- 5 The invention relates to novel coding sequences and peptides derived from prostate tumors and to methods for detecting the presence of such tumor cells.

Background of the Invention

- 10 Prostate carcinoma is a form of cancer that afflicts approximately 250,000 men in the United States each year, making it one of the most frequent cancers in Americans. It is also the second leading cause of cancer-related deaths in males in this country. While five-year survival rates for prostate carcinoma have generally improved over the past several decades, treatment for the advanced, metastatic form of the disease has not improved significantly.

- 15 Early detection and treatment of prostate cancer therefore remains one of the most effective measures to prevent further spread of and mortality from the disease. While a number of protein antigens have been discovered that are characteristic of malignant tumors, prostate tumors have not been particularly rich sources of target antigens that might be used for detection and/or immunotherapy of the disease, such as by passive immunotherapy.

- 20 It would therefore be useful to provide one or more disease-specific molecules or antigens that can be used in the early detection of prostate cancer. The present invention provides novel nucleotide sequences and corresponding expressed antigens that are useful in both the diagnosis and treatment of prostate carcinoma.

Summary of the Invention

- 25 According to one aspect, the present invention is concerned with isolated nucleic acid molecules, which can be any form of RNA or DNA molecule that is useful, particularly in the area of diagnostic detection methods. The nucleic acid molecules described herein were identified on the basis of their unique presence in prostate tumor tissue samples. The molecules therefore have utility in detecting the presence, in a tissue or bodily fluid sample, of prostate tumor cells.

- 30 In one embodiment, the polynucleotides of the invention contain a region having sequence identity to a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, and SEQ ID NO:8, and SEQ ID NO:14, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid sequences.

In another embodiment, the polynucleotides of the invention will hybridize under high stringency conditions to a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, and SEQ ID NO:8, and SEQ ID NO:14, or the complement thereof.

5 Generally, according to a preferred aspect, the polynucleotide will be less than about 10 kilobases in length. In still a further aspect, the invention includes the recited polynucleotides. The invention also includes fragments of the polynucleotides of the present invention. In still another related aspect, the invention encompasses RNA molecules that are formed by translation of the foregoing nucleic acid sequences.

10 The isolated nucleic acid sequence may comprise the cDNA inserts of three pCR2.1 plasmid vectors (Invitrogen, San Diego, CA). The three clones which together make up the full-length SP 1-4 (SEQ ID NO:14) sequence are designated pCR2.1/SP 1-4 (5' RACE, SEQ ID NO:27), pCR2.1/SP 1-4 (3' RACE, SEQ ID NO:28) and pCT2.1/SP 1-4 (SEQ ID NO:29). The approximate lengths of the plasmid inserts are 1700, 3850 and 350 base pairs, respectively. The vectors deposited on August
15 6, 1998 as ATCC 98828, 98829 and 98827 include the nucleotide sequences encoding SEQ ID NO:15.

In another embodiment, the invention provides a vector comprising DNA encoding a prostate tumor antigen. A host cell comprising such a vector is also provided. By way of example, the host cells may be CHO cells, *E. coli*, insect cells or yeast. A process for producing prostate tumor antigens is further provided and comprises culturing host cells under conditions suitable for expression of a
20 prostate tumor antigen and recovering the prostate tumor antigen from the cell culture.

Also useful and forming a part of the present invention are isolated nucleic acid molecules comprising DNA encoding prostate tumor antigens. In one aspect, the isolated nucleic acid comprises DNA encoding a prostate tumor antigen having an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOs:9-11 and 15, or is complementary to such encoding nucleic acid sequences,
25 and remains stably bound to it under at least moderate, and optionally, under high stringency conditions. Such peptides have utility in diagnostic assays, as well as in antigen compositions, such as peptide vaccines for use in eliciting humoral or cellular immune responses.

The invention further provides chimeric molecules comprising a prostate tumor antigen or extracellular domain thereof fused to a heterologous polypeptide or amino acid sequence. An example
30 of such a chimeric molecule comprises a prostate tumor antigen fused to heterologous polypeptide which enhances the immunogenic properties of the antigen.

The invention also includes fragments of a prostate tumor antigen.

A further aspect of the invention is one or more antibodies which specifically bind to a prostate tumor antigen or an extracellular domain thereof. Optionally, the antibody is a monoclonal
35 antibody. In still another aspect, the invention includes an antibody specific for a prostate tumor

antigen. The antibody has diagnostic and therapeutic applications, particularly in treating prostate-related malignant disorders. Treatment methods include, but are not limited to, those which employ antisense or coding sequence polynucleotides for modulating the expression of prostate tumor antigen, as are treatment methods which employ antibodies specific for a prostate tumor antigen.

5 Diagnostic methods for detecting a prostate tumor antigen in specific tissue samples, and for detecting levels of expression of a prostate tumor antigen in tissues, also form part of the invention.

Furthermore, the polynucleotides recited above have particular utility in various nucleic acid-based detection assays. Exemplary assays include *in situ* hybridization assays and PCR-based assays.

10 The invention also provides methods for diagnosing a prostate tumor-related condition in an individual. The presence of a prostate tumor antigen in a tissue from a first individual is measured and compared to a tissue from a second, unaffected individual. When a prostate tumor antigen is detected in said first individual and not in said second individual, the first individual is at risk for a prostate tumor related condition.

15 These and other objects and features of the invention will become more fully apparent when the following detailed description of the invention is read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

Brief Description of the Figures

20 FIG. 1 shows the sequence of a prostate-tumor derived polynucleotide of the invention, identified herein as SEQ ID NO:1;

FIG. 2 shows the sequence of a prostate-tumor derived polynucleotide of the invention, identified herein as SEQ ID NO:2;

FIG. 3 shows the sequence of a prostate-tumor derived polynucleotide of the invention, identified herein as SEQ ID NO:3;

25 FIG. 4 shows the sequence of a prostate-tumor derived polynucleotide of the invention, identified herein as SEQ ID NO:4;

FIG. 5 shows the sequence of a prostate-tumor derived polynucleotide of the invention, identified herein as SEQ ID NO:5;

30 FIG. 6 shows the sequence of a prostate-tumor derived polynucleotide of the invention, identified herein as SEQ ID NO:6;

FIG. 7 shows the sequence of a prostate-tumor derived polynucleotide of the invention, identified herein as SEQ ID NO:7;

FIG. 8 shows the sequence of a prostate-tumor derived polynucleotide of the invention, identified herein as SEQ ID NO:8;

FIGS. 9A-9C show the sequences of three peptides derived from SEQ ID NO:5 as SEQ ID NO:9 (9A), SEQ ID NO:10 (9B) and SEQ ID NO:11 (9C).

FIG. 10 shows the sequence of a prostate-tumor derived polynucleotide of the invention, identified herein as SEQ ID NO:14; and

FIG. 11 shows the sequence of the polypeptide derived from SEQ ID NO:14, and identified as SEQ ID NO:15. The predicted 5' and 3' untranslated region of SEQ ID NO:14 is depicted in lower case, the open reading frame from positions 43 to 3227 depicted in upper case, and the original partial cDNA fragment (SEQ ID NO:29) shown as underlined.

10 Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention relates to novel nucleotide sequences that are unique to prostate tumors, as evidenced by preferential expression of such sequences in prostate tumor tissue samples. These sequences, including sequence variants and extended sequences thereof, have utility in diagnostic assays of body fluids or biopsied tissue to detect the presence of tumor cells. The proteins and peptides expressed by such DNA molecules are also encompassed by the present invention and may be used in diagnostic assays, as well as in developing pharmacologic strategies for disease intervention including immunotherapy, *e.g.* the use of antibodies that are specifically targeted to tumor cells.

I. Definitions

The term "polypeptide" as used herein refers to a compound made up of a single chain of amino acid residues linked by peptide bonds. The term "protein" as used herein may be synonymous with the term "polypeptide" or may refer, in addition, to a complex of two or more polypeptides.

Amino acid residues are referred to herein by their standard single letter notations: A, alanine; C, cysteine; D, aspartic acid; E, glutamic acid; F, phenylalanine; G, glycine; H, histidine; I, Isoleucine; K, lysine; L, leucine; M, methionine; N, asparagine; P, proline; Q, glutamine; R, arginine; S, serine; T, threonine; V, valine; W, tryptophan; Y, tyrosine.

The term "prostate tumor antigen" as used herein, encompasses native sequence prostate tumor antigens and polypeptide variants thereof. The prostate tumor antigen may be isolated from a variety of sources, such as from human tissue types or from another source, or prepared by recombinant or synthetic methods.

A "native sequence prostate tumor antigen" comprises a polypeptide having the same amino acid sequence as a prostate tumor antigen derived from nature. Such a native sequence prostate tumor antigen can be isolated from nature or can be produced by recombinant or synthetic means. The term "native sequence prostate tumor antigen" specifically encompasses naturally-occurring truncated or secreted forms of a prostate tumor antigen (*e.g.*, soluble forms containing for instance, an extracellular

domain sequence), naturally-occurring variant forms (*e.g.*, alternatively spliced forms) and naturally-occurring allelic variants of a prostate tumor antigen.

"Percent (%) amino acid sequence identity" with respect to the amino acid sequences identified herein is defined as the percentage of amino acid residues in a candidate sequence that are identical
5 with the amino acid residues in the native sequence, after aligning the sequences and introducing gaps, if necessary, to achieve the maximum percent sequence identity, and not considering any conservative substitutions as part of the sequence identity.

The term "polypeptide sequence variant" as used herein, refers to an active prostate tumor antigen having at least about 80% amino acid sequence identity with the prostate tumor antigen having
10 the deduced amino acid sequences shown in Figures 9A-C and 11 (SEQ ID NOs:9-11 and 15, respectively) for a full-length native sequence prostate tumor antigen. Such prostate tumor antigen variants include, for instance, polypeptides wherein one or more amino acid residues are added, or deleted, at the N-or C-terminus of the sequence depicted in any one of Figures 9A-C and 11 (SEQ ID NOs:9-11 and 15, respectively).

15 The term "fragment," when referring to a prostate tumor antigen, means a polypeptide which has an amino acid sequence which is the same as part of, but not all of, the amino acid sequence of the prostate tumor antigen which either retains essentially the same biological function or activity as the prostate tumor antigen, or retains at least one of the functions or activities of prostate tumor antigen; for example, a fragment which retains the ability to bind to a receptor, or a fragment which
20 retains immunological activity of the prostate tumor antigen. The fragment preferably includes at least about 100-200 contiguous amino acid residues of the prostate tumor antigen, more preferably at least about 20-100 contiguous amino acid residues, even more preferably at least about 10-20 contiguous amino acid residues, and most preferably at least about 9-10 contiguous amino acid residues of the prostate tumor antigen.

25 "Isolated", when used to describe the various polypeptides disclosed herein, means polypeptide that has been identified has also been separated and/or recovered from a component of its natural environment.

"Biologically active" or "biological activity" for the purposes herein refers to form(s) of prostate tumor antigen which retain the biologic and/or immunologic activities of the native or
30 naturally-occurring prostate tumor antigen.

The term, "nucleic acid" as used herein refers to either DNA or RNA, or molecules which contain both deoxy-and ribonucleotides. The nucleic acids include genomic mRNA, DNA, cDNA, genomic DNA and oligonucleotides including sense and anti-sense nucleic acids. The term "nucleic acid" also includes fragments of the polynucleotides of the present invention, preferably at least about
35 300-600 nucleotides in length, more preferably about 150-300 nucleotides in length, even more

preferably about 30-150 nucleotides in length, and most preferably about 27-30 nucleotides in length. Such nucleic acids may also contain modifications in the ribose-phosphate backbone to increase stability and half life of such molecules in physiological environments.

5 The nucleic acid may be double stranded, single stranded, or contain portions of both double stranded or single stranded sequence. The depiction of a single strand also defines the sequence of the other strand and thus also includes the complement of the sequence.

10 The term "polynucleotide" as used herein refers to a polymeric molecule having a backbone that supports bases capable of hydrogen bonding to typical polynucleotides, where the polymer backbone presents the bases in a manner to permit such hydrogen bonding in a sequence specific fashion between the polymeric molecule and a typical polynucleotide (*e.g.*, single-stranded DNA). Such bases are typically inosine, adenosine, guanosine, cytosine, uracil and thymidine. Polymeric molecules include double and single stranded ribonucleic acids (RNA) and deoxyribonucleic acids (DNA), and may include polymers having backbone modifications such as methylphosphonate linkages.

15 The term, "recombinant nucleic acid" as used herein refers to nucleic acid, originally formed *in vitro*, in general, by the manipulation of nucleic acid by endonucleases, in a form not normally found in nature.

Nucleic acid subunits are referred to herein by their standard base designations; T, thymine; A, adenosine; C, cytosine; G, guanine, U, uracil; variable positions are referred to by standard IUPAC abbreviations: W, A or T/U; R, A or G; S, C or G; K: G or T/U (37 CFR. §1.822).

20 "Percent (%) nucleic acid sequence identity" with respect to the prostate tumor antigen sequence identified herein is defined as the percentage of nucleotides in a candidate sequence that are identical with the nucleotides in the disclosed prostate tumor antigen sequence, after aligning the sequences and introducing gaps, if necessary, to achieve the maximum percent sequence identity. Alignment for purposes of determining percent nucleic acid sequence identity can be achieved in various ways that are within the skill in the art, for instance, using publicly available computer software such as ALIGN or Megalign (DNASTAR) software. Those skilled in the art can determine appropriate parameters for measuring alignment, including any algorithms needed to achieve maximal alignment over the length of the sequences being compared.

30 The term "vector" refers to a nucleotide sequence that can assimilate new nucleic acids, and propagate those new sequences in an appropriate host. Vectors include, but are not limited to recombinant plasmids and viruses. The vector (*e.g.*, plasmid or recombinant virus) comprising the nucleic acid of the invention can be in a carrier, for example, a plasmid complexed to a protein, a plasmid complexed with lipid-based nucleic acid transduction systems, or other non-viral carrier systems.

The term "control sequences" refers to DNA sequences necessary for the expression of an operably linked coding sequence in a particular host organism. The control sequences that are suitable for prokaryotes, for example, include a promoter, optionally an operator sequence, and a ribosome binding site. Eukaryotic cells are known to utilize promoters, polyadenylation signals, and enhancers.

5 The terms "polymerase chain reaction" and "PCR" refer to a process of amplifying one or more specific nucleic acid sequences, wherein (i) oligonucleotide primers which determine the ends of the sequences to be amplified are annealed to single-stranded nucleic acids in a test sample, (ii) a nucleic acid polymerase extends the 3' ends of the annealed primers to create a nucleic acid strand complementary in sequence to the nucleic acid to which the primers were annealed, (iii) the resulting
10 double-stranded nucleic acid is denatured to yield two single-stranded nucleic acids, and (iv) the processes of primer annealing, primer extension, and product denaturation are repeated enough times to generate easily identified and measured amounts of the sequences defined by the primers. The sequential annealing, extension and denaturation steps are controlled by varying the temperature of the reaction container, normally in a repeating cyclical manner. Annealing and extension are typically
15 carried out between 40-80°C, whereas denaturation requires temperatures between about 80 and 100°C. A "thermal cycler", such as Perkin Elmer Model 9600, is typically used to regulate the reactions.

The term "antibody" is used in the broadest sense and specifically covers single anti-prostate tumor antigen monoclonal antibodies (including agonist, antagonist, and neutralizing antibodies) and
20 anti-prostate tumor antigen antibody compositions with polyepitopic specificity.

The term "monoclonal antibody" as used herein refers to an antibody obtained from a population of substantially homogeneous antibodies, *i.e.*, the individual antibodies comprising the population are identical except for possible naturally-occurring mutations that may be present in minor amounts.

25

II. Identification of Prostate Tumor-Specific DNA Molecules

Prostate cancer-specific genes can be isolated by a various techniques known to those of skill in the art that allow for detection of differences in gene expression between two or more sources of nucleic acid, *e.g.* differential expression in response to temporal development, disease and/or
30 mitogenic stimulus.

An "isolated" prostate tumor antigen-encoding nucleic acid is a nucleic acid molecule that is identified and separated from at least one contaminant with which it is ordinarily associated. An isolated prostate tumor antigen-encoding nucleic acid is other than in the form or setting in which it is found in nature and is therefore distinguished from such prostate tumor antigen-encoding nucleic
35 acids as they exist in natural cells.

Using differential display or various subtractive hybridization strategies, mRNA derived from related cell types can be compared to provide qualitative and quantitative differences in specific mRNA species.

Differential display (DD) uses two different types of primers to convert different fractions of the mRNA pool constituency into double-stranded cDNA fragments. These fragments are separated electrophoretically to provide an expression profile "bar code." The first primer is generically referred to as the "anchored" primer. Most anchored primers use a group of 10-12 dTs to achieve annealing with the poly(A+) tail of the mRNAs. First strand cDNA synthesis occurs off the anchored primer, thereby anchoring to the 3' end of the transcript. Anchored primers employ either one or two non-dt bases to achieve annealing of the anchored primer to a subset of mRNAs within the mRNA pool. Single-base anchored primers generate three different fractions, corresponding to the presence of either a C, G or T immediately upstream of the poly(A+) region. Assuming 10,000-15,000 different species of mRNA present, each single-base anchored primer is expected to generate approximately 3,000-5,000 different first-strand cDNAs. There are twelve different two-base pair combinations possible immediately upstream of the poly(A+) region, with each representing a considerably smaller subset of the mRNA pool than single-base permutations. Each two-base anchored primer theoretically selects approximately 1/12 (8%) of the mRNA pool constituency, or approximately 800-1,200 different first-strand cDNAs. Anchored primers employing two non-dt bases to 'cull' the mRNA pool provide a more manageable number of cDNA fragments.

After first strand synthesis is complete, aliquots of the reactions are subjected to exponential (bi-directional) polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification using the original anchored primer in combination with a second, upstream or "arbitrary" primer. Arbitrary primers contain sequences that are designed to anneal at sites upstream of the anchored primer, converting the first-strand cDNA into one or more truncated cDNA fragments. The RNA samples to be compared serve as templates for first-strand cDNA synthesis in reverse transcription reactions using a set of 12 different oligo(dT) anchored 3' primers. The cDNAs produced in the RT reactions are then used in duplicate DD-PCR reactions using the same anchored 3' primers used in the RT reactions, in pairwise combinations with four different arbitrary 5' primers. Each RNA sample is amplified by 48 primer pair combinations. The duplicate DD-PCR samples are loaded on adjacent lanes of a high resolution denaturing gel, with samples from different RNAs amplified with the same anchored and arbitrary primer pairs, grouped together in consecutive lanes. Gels are subjected to autoradiography, and bands that appear in the prostate tumor-derived samples, but not in control samples (such as in normal prostate tissue or HeLa cell samples) are selected for further processing. Section IV provides details of the experimental procedures used in experiments carried out in support of the present invention.

As described in Example 1, when RNA from prostate tumor derived tissue was compared to RNA from normal prostate tissue or HeLa cell samples, 54 unique DD products were identified. The corresponding bands were excised from the gels, reamplified by PCR, gel purified and 5' ends were subjected to DNA sequencing by cycle sequencing.

5 Subtractive hybridization, followed by one or more rounds of PCR amplification of the sequences obtained following subtraction, is useful to isolate nucleic acids that are preferentially expressed, *e.g.* in disease state, but not in normal, healthy tissue or in one tissue type and not in another.

As described in Examples 3A-B, a prostate tumor specific partial cDNA sequence was
10 identified using a subtractive hybridization strategy and PCR amplification, with the corresponding full length sequence identified by rapid amplification of cDNA ends [RACE, Frohman, *et al.*, *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.* 85:8998-9002 (1988)], using a single gene-specific oligonucleotide primer.

The sequences were compared to published databanks, as discussed in Example 2, and eight novel mRNAs/CDNAs presented herein as SEQ ID NOs:1-4, and 6-8 were obtained by the differential
15 display method with an additional sequence designated SP 1-4 (SEQ ID NO:14), obtained by subtractive hybridization. One of the sequences obtained by the differential display method, SEQ ID NO:5, was further found to have some degree of homology to thioredoxin reductase, according to methods detailed in Example 2.

20 A. Identification of Prostate Tumor-Specific DNA Sequence Variants and Peptides

The present invention encompasses, in addition to DNA molecules having the specific sequences recited herein, sequence variants, extended sequences and peptides derived from such sequences. This section describes how these various molecules are identified in accordance with the present invention.

25

1. DNA Sequence Variants

a. Sequence Identity and Specific Hybridization. A "variant" polynucleotide sequence encodes a "variant" amino acid sequence which is altered by one or more amino acids from the reference polypeptide sequence.

30 Sequence variants include polynucleotide sequences that have at least about 80% nucleic acid sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% nucleic acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% nucleic acid sequence identity and even more preferably at least about 95-98% nucleic acid sequence identity with the nucleic acid sequence of any one of SEQ ID NOs:1-8 and 14, respectively.

Sequence identity in the context of a nucleic acid which encodes a prostate tumor antigen means identical nucleic acids at corresponding positions in the two sequences which are being compared. Sequence comparison are carried out using standard techniques known in the art, as detailed below in Section IIB.

5 A functional measure of sequence identity that may alternatively be used to assess similarity of sequences is the ability of a particular nucleotide molecule to hybridize with a second nucleotide under defined conditions. "Hybridization" includes any process by which a strand of a nucleic acid joins with a complementary strand through base-pairing. Thus, strictly speaking, the term refers to the ability of the complement of the test sequence to bind to the test sequence, or vice-versa.

10 The nucleic acid similarity may be determined through hybridization studies. Thus, for example, nucleic acids which hybridize under high stringency to the nucleic acid sequences shown in Figures 1-8 and 14, or the complement thereof, are considered a prostate tumor antigen gene. High stringency conditions are known in the art; an example of such conditions includes hybridization at about 65°C in about 5xSSPE and washing conditions of about 65°C in about 0.1x SSPE. See
15 Maniatis, *et al.*, MOLECULAR CLONING: A LABORATORY MANUAL, 2d Edition (1989), and Ausubel, F.M., *et al.*, Eds., CURRENT PROTOCOLS IN MOLECULAR BIOLOGY, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., Copyright (c)1987, 1988, 1989, 1990 by Current Protocols, both of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

Hybridization conditions are based on the melting temperature (T_m) of the nucleic acid
20 binding complex or probe and are typically classified by degree of "stringency" of the conditions under which hybridization is measured. (Ausubel, *et al.*, 1990) For example, "maximum stringency" typically occurs at about $T_m - 5^\circ\text{C}$ (5% below the T_m of the probe); "high stringency" at about 5-10° below the T_m ; "intermediate stringency" at about 10-20° below the T_m of the probe; and "low stringency" at about 20-25° below the T_m . Functionally, maximum stringency conditions may be
25 used to identify sequences having strict identity or near-strict identity with the hybridization probe; while high stringency conditions are used to identify sequences having about 80% or more sequence identity with the probe.

2. Degeneracy of Genetic Code

30 Sequence variants also include nucleic acid molecules that encode the same peptide as is encoded by the tumor specific nucleic acid molecules described herein. Thus, where the coding frame of the various identified nucleic acid molecules is known, for example by homology to known genes or by extension of the sequence, as described in Parts B or C below, it is appreciated that as a result of the degeneracy of the genetic code, a number of coding sequences can be produced. For example,
35 the triplet CGT encodes the amino acid arginine. Arginine is alternatively encoded by CGA, CGC,

CGG, AGA, and AGG. Therefore it is appreciated that such substitutions in the coding region fall within the sequence variants that are covered by the present invention. Any and all of these sequence variants can be utilized in the same ways as are described herein for the identified parent sequences SEQ ID NOs: 1-8.

5 It is further appreciated that such sequence variants may or may not hybridize to the parent sequence under conditions of high stringency. This would be possible, for example, when the sequence variant includes a different codon for each of the amino acids encoded by the parent nucleotide. Such variants are, nonetheless, specifically contemplated and encompassed by the present invention. In accordance with the present invention, also encompassed are sequences that at least 80 %
10 identical to such degeneracy-derived sequence variants.

Although nucleotide sequence variants are preferably capable of hybridizing to the nucleotide sequences recited herein under conditions of moderately high or high stringency, there are, in some situations, advantages to using variants based on the degeneracy of the code, as described above. For example, codons may be selected to increase the rate at which expression of the peptide occurs in a
15 particular procaryotic or eukaryotic organism, in accordance with the optimum codon usage dictated by the particular host organism. Alternatively, it may be desirable to produce RNA having longer half lives than the mRNA produced by the recited sequences.

3. Extended Polynucleotide Sequences

20 Polynucleotide sequences recited herein may be extended using various methods known in the art to detect upstream sequences such as promoters and regulatory elements. For example, "restriction site" polymerase chain reaction is a direct method which uses universal primers to retrieve unknown sequences adjacent to a known sequence. First, a genomic DNA is amplified in the presence of a primer directed to a linker sequence and a primer specific to the known region. The amplified
25 sequences are subjected to a second round of PCR with the same linker primer and another specific primer internal to the first one. Products of each round of PCR are transcribed with an appropriate RNA polymerase and sequenced using reverse transcriptase.

Likewise, a method known as "inverse PCR" can be used to amplify or extend sequences using divergent primers based on a known region. The primers may be designed using standard
30 primer analysis software, for example GeneWorks (Oxford Biomolecular Systems, CA) to be at least 15 nt in length, with a GC content of 50% or more and to anneal to the target sequence at temperatures about 68-72°. The method requires the use of several restriction enzymes to generate a suitable fragment in the known region of a gene. The fragment is then circularized by ligation and is used as a PCR template. Alternatively, adjacent and full length sequences, and particularly,

intron/exon junctions, may be identified using a kit such as "PROMOTER-FINDER" (Clontech Labs, Palo Alto, CA). This kit uses PCR, nested primers and specific libraries to walk in genomic DNA.

Preferred libraries for screening for full-length cDNAs are ones that have been size-selected to include larger cDNAs. Random primed libraries are preferred since they contain more sequences
5 which include the 5' and upstream regions of genes. Genomic libraries are useful for extension into the 5' nontranslated regulatory region. Preferably, such libraries will be generated from the tumor cells of interest, such as the prostate tumor cells exemplified herein.

Analysis of the size and sequence of full length sequences identified in accordance with the present invention may be carried out by standard methods known in the art, such as automated
10 sequencing methods, gel size analysis and capillary electrophoresis.

Where the full length sequence is identified, it will be appreciated that additional regions of the full length sequence may be used to make hybridization probes and/or tumor detection reagents in accordance with the present invention. Specifically, knowledge of a partial or full-length sequence makes possible searches of widely available databases, in order to determine whether the subject
15 sequence may have homologies in other species or tissues, particularly tumor tissues. Examples of homologies based on the current sequences are presented in Example 2, herein.

The full length sequence can also be used to construct a recombinant nucleic inserted into a vector and used to express the encoded polypeptide, as discussed in Part D, below.

It is understood that once a recombinant nucleic acid is made and reintroduced into a host cell
20 or organism, it will replicate non-recombinantly, using the cellular machinery of the host cell, and such nucleic acids, once produced recombinantly, although subsequently replicated non-recombinantly, are still considered recombinant for the purposes of the invention.

4. Polypeptide Variants

25 In one embodiment of the invention, the native sequence prostate tumor antigen is a mature or full-length native sequence prostate tumor antigen comprising amino acids 1 to 1095 of Figure 11 (SEQ ID NO:15). In another embodiment of the invention, the native sequence prostate tumor antigen is an extracellular domain of the full-length prostate tumor antigen. Optionally, the prostate tumor antigen is obtained or obtainable by expressing the polypeptide encoded by the cDNA insert of the
30 vectors pCR2.1/SP 1-4 (5' RACE, SEQ ID NO:27), pCR2.1/SP 1-4 (3' RACE, SEQ ID NO:28) and pCT2.1/SP 1-4 (SEQ ID NO:29) deposited on August 6, 1998 as ATCC 98828, 98829 and 98827.

Ordinarily, a prostate tumor antigen variant will have at least about 80% amino acid sequence identity, preferably at least about 85% amino acid sequence identity, more preferably at least about 90% amino acid sequence identity and even more preferably at least about 95-98% amino acid

sequence identity with the amino acid sequence depicted in any one of Figures 9A-C and 11 (SEQ ID NOs:9-11 and 15, respectively).

Sequence similarity in the context of a prostate tumor antigen means sequence similarity or identity, with identity being preferred. Identical in this context means identical amino acids at corresponding positions in the two sequences which are being compared. Similarity in this context includes amino acids which are identical and those which are similar (functionally equivalent). This similarity or identity will be determined using standard techniques known in the art, for example, the "Best Fit" sequence program described by Devereux, *et al.*, *Nucl. Acid Res.* 12:387-395 (1984), the BLASTP or BLASTX program [Altshul, *et al.*, *Methods in Enzymology* 266:460-480 (1990), *Nucl. Acids Res.* 25:3389-3402 (1997)], preferably using the default settings. The alignment may include the introduction of gaps in the sequences to be aligned. In addition, for sequences which contain either more or fewer amino acids than the relevant native protein, it is understood that the percentage of similarity will be determined based on the number of similar or identical amino acids in relation to the total number of amino acids. Alignment for purposes of determining percent amino acid sequence identity can be achieved in various ways that are within the skill in the art, for instance, using publicly available computer software such as LALIGN or Megalign (DNASTAR) software with default parameters. The LALIGN program is found in the FASTA version 1.7 suite of sequence comparison programs (Pearson, *et al.*, 1988; Pearson, 1990; program available from William R. Pearson, Department of Biological Chemistry, Box 440, Jordan Hall, Charlottesville, VA).

Those skilled in the art can determine appropriate parameters for measuring alignment, including selecting an algorithm (*e.g.* "Best Fit" or "BLASTX") needed to achieve maximal alignment over the sequences being compared [see also, Pearson, *et al.*, *Methods in Enzymol.* 266:227-258 (1996)].

Also included within the definition of prostate tumor antigens of the present invention are amino acid sequence variants. These variants fall into one or more of three classes: substitutional, insertional or deletional variants. These variants ordinarily are prepared by site specific mutagenesis of nucleotides in the DNA encoding the prostate tumor antigen, using cassette or PCR mutagenesis or other techniques well known in the art, to produce DNA encoding the variant, and thereafter expressing the DNA in recombinant cell culture. However, variant prostate tumor antigen fragments having up to about 100-150 residues may be prepared by *in vitro* synthesis using established techniques. Amino acid sequence variants are characterized by the predetermined nature of the variation, a feature that sets them apart from naturally occurring allelic or interspecies variation of the prostate tumor antigen amino acid sequence. The variants typically exhibit the same qualitative biological activity as the naturally occurring analogue, although variants can also be selected which have modified characteristics as will be more fully outlined below.

A "substitution" results from the replacement of one or more nucleotides or amino acids by different nucleotides or amino acids, respectively.

An "insertion" or "addition" is that change in a nucleotide or amino acid sequence which has resulted in the addition of one or more nucleotides or amino acid residues, respectively, as compared to the naturally occurring sequence.

A "deletion" is defined as a change in either nucleotide or amino acid sequence in which one or more nucleotides or amino acid residues, respectively, are absent.

While the site or region for introducing an amino acid sequence variation is predetermined, the change per se need not be predetermined. For example, in order to optimize the performance of a mutation at a given site, random mutagenesis may be conducted at the target codon or region and the expressed prostate tumor antigen variants screened for the optimal combination of desired activity. Techniques for making substitutions at predetermined sites in DNA having a known sequence are well known, for example, M13 primer mutagenesis and PCR mutagenesis. Screening of the mutants may be done directly by PCR, or following expression of the modified sequence using assays for prostate tumor antigen, for example, antibody detection studies may be done.

Amino acid substitutions are typically of single residues; insertions usually will be on the order of from about 1 to 20 amino acids, although considerably larger insertions may be tolerated. Deletions range from about 1 to about 20 residues, although in some cases deletions may be much larger.

Substitutions, deletions, insertions or any combination thereof may be used to arrive at a final derivative. Generally these changes are done on a few amino acids to minimize the alteration of the molecule. However, larger changes may be tolerated in certain circumstances.

Amino acid substitutions can be the result of replacing one amino acid with another amino acid having similar structural and/or chemical properties, such as the replacement of a leucine with a serine, *i.e.*, conservative amino acid replacements. Insertions or deletions may optionally be in the range of 1 to 5 amino acids.

The variation allowed with retention of biological activity may be determined by systematically making insertions, deletions or substitutions of amino acids in the sequence and testing the resulting variants for activity. Gene expression, may be measured by immunological methods, such as immunohistochemical staining of cells or tissue sections and assay of cell culture or body fluids, to quantitate directly the expression of the gene product. Antibodies useful for immunohistochemical staining and/or assay of sample tissues or fluids may be either monoclonal or polyclonal, and may be prepared against a native prostate tumor antigen, a synthetic peptide based on the DNA sequences provided herein or against a heterologous fusion protein which includes a prostate tumor specific antibody epitope. Examples prostate cancer antigens with diagnostic utility in antibody-based assays

include, but are not limited to, prostate-specific antigen (PSA, U.S. Patent Nos. 5,710,007; 5,614,372; 5,672,480 and others), prostate-specific membrane antigen (PSMA, U.S. Patent No. 5,538,866) and human prostatic glandular kallikrein (HK-2, U.S. Patent No. 5,516,639). Many diagnostic assays based on various different technologies routinely used by those of skill in the art have been developed for these molecules.

When small alterations in the characteristics of the prostate tumor antigen are desired, substitutions are generally made in accordance with known "conservative substitutions".

A "conservative substitution" refers to the substitution of an amino acid in one class by an amino acid in the same class, where a class is defined by common physicochemical amino acid side chain properties and high substitution frequencies in homologous proteins found in nature (as determined, *e.g.*, by a standard Dayhoff frequency exchange matrix or BLOSUM matrix). Six general classes of amino acid side chains, categorized as described above, include: Class I (Cys); Class II (Ser, Thr, Pro, Ala, Gly); Class III (Asn, Asp, Gln, Glu); Class IV (His, Arg, Lys); Class V (Ile, Leu, Val, Met); and Class VI (Phe, Tyr, Trp). For example, substitution of an Asp for another class III residue such as Asn, Gln, or Glu, is a conservative substitution.

A "non-conservative substitution" refers to the substitution of an amino acid in one class with an amino acid from another class; for example, substitution of an Ala, a class II residue, with a class III residue such as Asp, Asn, Glu, or Gln.

Substantial changes in function or immunological identity are made by selecting substitutions that are "non-conservative substitutions". For example, substitutions may be made which more significantly affect; the structure of the polypeptide backbone in the area of the alteration, for example the alpha-helical or beta-sheet structure, the charge or hydrophobicity of the molecule at the target site, or the bulk of the side chain. The substitutions which in general are expected to produce the greatest changes in the polypeptide's properties are those in which (a) a hydrophilic residue, *e.g.* seryl or threonyl, is substituted for (or by) a hydrophobic residue, *e.g.*, leucyl, isoleucyl, phenylalanyl, valyl or alanyl; (b) a cysteine or proline is substituted for (or by) any other residue; (c) a residue having an electropositive side chain, *e.g.*, lysyl, arginyl, or histidyl, is substituted for (or by) an electronegative residue, *e.g.*, glutamyl or aspartyl; or (d) a residue having a bulky side chain, *e.g.*, phenylalanine, is substituted for (or by) one not having a side chain, *e.g.*, glycine.

Prostate tumor antigen variants typically exhibit the same qualitative biological activity and will elicit the same immune response as the naturally-occurring analogue, although variants also are selected to modify the characteristics of the prostate tumor antigen, as needed. For example, glycosylation sites, and more particularly one or more O-linked or N-linked glycosylation sites may be altered or removed. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that amino acid changes may alter post-

translational processes of the prostate tumor antigen, such as changing the number or position of glycosylation sites or altering the membrane anchoring characteristics.

The variations can be made using methods known in the art such as oligonucleotide-mediated (site-directed) mutagenesis, alanine scanning, and PCR mutagenesis. Site-directed mutagenesis
5 [Carter, *et al.*, *Nucl. Acids Res.* 13:4331 (1986); Zoller, *et al.*, *Nucl. Acids Res.* 10:6487 (1987)], cassette mutagenesis [Wells, *et al.*, *Gene* 34:315 (1985)], restriction selection mutagenesis [Wells, *et al.*, *Philos. Trans. R. Soc. London SerA* 317:415 (1986)] or other known techniques can be performed on the cloned DNA to produce the prostate tumor antigen-encoding variant DNA.

Also included with the definition of prostate tumor antigen proteins are other related prostate
10 tumor antigen proteins. Thus, probe or degenerate polymerase chain reaction (PCR) primer sequences may be used to find other related proteins. Useful probe or primer sequences may be designed to: all or part of the prostate tumor antigen sequence, or sequences outside the coding region. As is generally known in the art, preferred PCR primers are from about 15 to about 35 nucleotides in length, with from about 20 to about 30 being preferred, and may contain inosine as needed. The
15 conditions for the PCR reaction are generally known in the art.

B. Modifications of Prostate Tumor Antigens

Covalent modifications of a prostate tumor antigen are included within the scope of this invention. One type of covalent modification includes reacting targeted amino acid residues of a
20 prostate tumor antigen with an organic derivatizing agent that is capable of reacting with selected side chains or the N-or C-terminal residues of a prostate tumor antigen polypeptide. Derivatization with bifunctional agents is useful, for instance, for crosslinking a prostate tumor antigen to a water-insoluble support matrix or surface. Commonly used crosslinking agents include, *e.g.*, 1,1-bis(diazo acetyl)-2-phenylethane, glutaraldehyde, N-hydroxysuccinimide esters, for example, esters with 4-
25 azidosalicylic acid, homobifunctional imidoesters, including disuccinimidyl esters such as 3,3'-dithiobis(succinimidylpropionate), bifunctional maleimides such as bis-N-maleimido-1,8-octane and agents such as methyl-3-[(p-azidophenyl)dithio] propioimide.

Other modifications include deamidation of glutamyl and asparaginyl residues to the corresponding glutamyl and aspartyl residues, respectively, hydroxylation of proline and lysine,
30 phosphorylation of hydroxyl groups of seryl or threonyl residues, methylation of the α -amino groups of lysine, arginine, and histidine side chains [T.E. Creighton, PROTEINS: STRUCTURE AND MOLECULAR PROPERTIES, W.H. Freeman & Co., San Francisco, pp. 79-86 (1983)], acetylation of the N-terminal amine, and amidation of any C-terminal carboxyl group.

Another type of covalent modification of a prostate tumor antigen polypeptide included within
35 the scope of this invention comprises altering the native glycosylation pattern of the polypeptide,

namely modifying a native sequence prostate tumor antigen polypeptide by deleting one or more carbohydrate moieties from and/or adding one or more carbohydrate moieties to, the native sequence prostate tumor antigen polypeptide.

Addition of glycosylation sites to a prostate tumor antigen polypeptides may be accomplished
5 by altering the amino acid sequence thereof. The alteration may be made, for example, by the addition of, or substitution by, one or more serine or threonine residues to the native sequence prostate tumor antigen polypeptide (for O-linked glycosylation sites). The prostate tumor antigen amino acid sequence may optionally be altered through changes at the DNA level, particularly by mutating the DNA encoding the prostate tumor antigen polypeptide at preselected bases such that codons are
10 generated that will translate into the desired amino acids.

Another means of increasing the number of carbohydrate moieties on the prostate tumor antigen polypeptide is by chemical or enzymatic coupling of glycosides to the polypeptide. Such methods are described in the art, *e.g.*, in WO 87/05330 published 11 September 1987, and in Aplin and Wriston, *CRC Crit. Rev. Biochem.* pp. 259-306 (1981).

15 Removal of carbohydrate moieties present on the prostate tumor antigen polypeptide may be accomplished chemically or enzymatically or by mutational substitution of codons encoding for amino acid residues that serve as targets for glycosylation. In addition, carbohydrate moieties may be removed by enzymatic cleavage by the use of a variety of endo- and exo-glycosidases as described by Thotakura, *et al.*, *Meth. Enzymol.* 138:350 (1987) or by chemical deglycosylation techniques
20 described, for example, in Hakimuddin, *et al.*, *Arch. Biochem. Biophys.* 259:52 (1987) and by Edge, *et al.*, *Anal. Biochem.* 118:131 (1981).

Another type of covalent modification of a prostate tumor antigen comprises linking the antigen to a non proteinaceous polymer, *e.g.*, polyethylene glycol, poly-propylene glycol, or polyoxyalkylenes, for example, as set forth in U.S. Patent No. 4,791,192.

25

C. Encoded Polypeptide Antigens

1. Expression of Prostate Tumor Antigens

The polynucleotide sequences described herein can be used in recombinant DNA molecules that direct the expression of the corresponding polypeptides in appropriate host cells. As discussed
30 above, genetic code degeneracy dictates that other DNA sequences which encode substantially the same or a functionally equivalent amino acid sequence may be used to clone and express the identified polypeptides. Codons preferred by a particular host cell may be selected and substituted into the naturally occurring nucleotide sequences, to increase the rate and/or efficiency of expression.

The nucleic acid (*e.g.*, cDNA or genomic DNA) encoding the desired prostate tumor antigen
35 polypeptide may be inserted into a replicable vector for cloning (amplification of the DNA), or for

expression. The polypeptide can be expressed recombinantly in any of a number of expression systems according to methods known in the art (Ausubel, *et al.*, 1990).

Appropriate host cells include yeast, bacteria, archebacteria, fungi, and insect and animal cells, including mammalian cells, for example primary cells, including stem cells, including, but not
5 limited to bone marrow stem cells. More specifically, these include, but are not limited to, microorganisms such as bacteria transformed with recombinant bacteriophage, plasmid or cosmid DNA expression vectors, and yeast transformed with yeast expression vectors. Also included, are insect cells infected with a recombinant insect virus (such as baculovirus), and mammalian expression systems.

10 The nucleic acid sequence to be expressed may be inserted into the vector by a variety of procedures. In general, DNA is inserted into an appropriate restriction endonuclease site using techniques known in the art. Vector components generally include, but are not limited to, one or more of a signal sequence, an origin of replication, one or more marker genes, an enhancer element, a promoter, and a transcription termination sequence. Construction of suitable vectors containing one
15 or more of these components employs standard ligation techniques which are known to the skilled artisan.

The prostate tumor antigen proteins of the present invention are produced by culturing a host cell transformed with an expression vector containing a nucleic acid encoding a prostate tumor antigen protein, under the appropriate conditions to induce or cause expression of the protein. The conditions
20 appropriate for prostate tumor antigen protein expression will vary with the choice of the expression vector and the host cell, and will be easily ascertained by one skilled in the art through routine experimentation. For example, the use of constitutive promoters in the expression vector will require optimizing the growth and proliferation of the host cell, while the use of an inducible promoter requires the appropriate growth conditions for induction. In addition, in some embodiments, the
25 timing of the harvest is important. For example, the baculoviral systems used in insect cell expression are lytic viruses, and thus harvest time selection can be crucial for product yield.

A host cell strain may be chosen for its ability to modulate the expression of the inserted sequences or to process the expressed protein in the desired fashion. Such modifications of the protein include, but are not limited to, acetylation, carboxylation, glycosylation, phosphorylation, lipidation
30 and acylation. Post-translational processing which cleaves a "prepro" form of the protein may also be important for correct insertion, folding and/or function. By way of example, host cells such as CHO, HeLa, BHK, MDCK, 293, WI38, etc. have specific cellular machinery and characteristic mechanisms for such post-translational activities and may be chosen to ensure the correct modification and processing of the introduced, foreign protein. Of particular interest are *Drosophila melangaster*
35 cells, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* and other yeasts, *E. coli*, *Bacillus subtilis*, SF9 cells, C129 cells, 293

cells, Neurospora, BHK, CHO, COS, and HeLa cells, fibroblasts, Schwannoma cell lines, immortalized mammalian myeloid and lymphoid cell lines, Jukat cells, human cells and other primary cells.

The nucleic acid must be "operably linked" by placing it into a functional relationship with another nucleic acid sequence. For example, DNA for a presequence or secretory leader is operably
5 linked to DNA for a polypeptide if it is expressed as a preprotein that participates in the secretion of the polypeptide; a promoter or enhancer is operably linked to a coding sequence if it affects the transcription of the sequence; or a ribosome binding site is operably linked to a coding sequence if it is positioned so as to facilitate translation. Generally, "operably linked" DNA sequences are contiguous, and, in the case of a secretory leader, contiguous and in reading phase. However,
10 enhancers do not have to be contiguous. Linking is accomplished by ligation at convenient restriction sites. If such sites do not exist, the synthetic oligonucleotide adaptors or linkers are used in accordance with conventional practice.

Promoter sequences encode either constitutive or inducible promoters. The promoters may be either naturally occurring promoters or hybrid promoters. Hybrid promoters, which combine
15 elements of more than one promoter, are also known in the art, and are useful in the present invention.

The expression vector may comprise additional elements, for example, the expression vector may have two replication systems, thus allowing it to be maintained in two organisms, for example in mammalian or insect cells for expression and in a procaryotic host for cloning and amplification.

20 Both expression and cloning vectors contain a nucleic acid sequence that enables the vector to replicate in one or more selected host cells. Such sequences are well known for a variety of bacteria, yeast, and viruses. The origin of replication from the plasmid pBR322 is suitable for most Gram-negative bacteria, the 2: plasmid origin is suitable for yeast, and various viral origins (SV40, polyoma, adenovirus, VSV or BPV) are useful for cloning vectors in mammalian cells.

25 Further, for integrating expression vectors, the expression vector contains at least one sequence homologous to the host cell genome, and preferably two homologous sequences which flank the expression construct. The integrating vector may be directed to a specific locus in the host cell by selecting the appropriate homologous sequence for inclusion in the vector. Constructs for integrating vectors are well known in the art.

30 Preferably, the expression vector contains a selectable marker gene to allow the selection of transformed host cells. Selection genes are well known in the art and will vary with the host cell used.

Expression and cloning vectors will typically contain a selection gene, also termed a selectable marker. Typical selection genes encode proteins that (a) confer resistance to antibiotics or other
35 toxins, e.g., ampicillin, neomycin, methotrexate, or tetracycline, (b) complement auxotrophic

deficiencies, or (c) supply critical nutrients not available from complex media, *e.g.*, the gene encoding D-alanine racemase for *Bacilli*.

Host cells transformed with a nucleotide sequence encoding a prostate tumor antigen may be cultured under conditions suitable for the expression and recovery of the encoded protein from cell culture. The protein produced by a recombinant cell may be secreted, membrane-bound, or contained intracellularly depending on the sequence and/or the vector used. As will be understood by those of skill in the art, expression vectors containing polynucleotides encoding the prostate tumor antigen can be designed with signal sequences which direct secretion of the prostate tumor antigen through a prokaryotic or eukaryotic cell membrane.

The desired prostate tumor antigen polypeptide may be produced recombinantly not only directly, but also as a fusion polypeptide with a heterologous polypeptide, which may be a signal sequence or other polypeptide having a specific cleavage site at the N-terminus of the mature protein or polypeptide. In general, the signal sequence may be a component of the vector, or it may be a part of the prostate tumor antigen-encoding DNA that is inserted into the vector. The signal sequence may be a prokaryotic signal sequence selected, for example, from the group of the alkaline phosphatase, penicillinase, lpp, or heat-stable enterotoxin II leaders. For yeast secretion the signal sequence may be, *e.g.*, the yeast invertase leader, alpha factor leader (including *Saccharomyces* and *Kluyveromyces* " α -factor leaders, the latter described in U.S. Patent No. 5,010,182), or acid phosphatase leader, the *C. albicans* glucoamylase leader (EP 362,179 published 4 April 1990), or the signal described in WO 90/13646 published 15 November 1990. In mammalian cell expression, mammalian signal sequences may be used to direct secretion of the protein, such as signal sequences from secreted polypeptides of the same or related species, as well as viral secretory leaders.

According to the expression system selected, the coding sequence is inserted into an appropriate vector, which in turn may require the presence of certain characteristic "control elements" or "regulatory sequences." Appropriate constructs are known generally in the art (Ausubel, *et al.*, 1990) and, in many cases, are available from commercial suppliers such as Invitrogen (San Diego, CA), Stratagene (La Jolla, CA), Gibco BRL (Rockville, MD) or Clontech (Palo Alto, CA).

a. Expression in Bacterial Systems. Transformation of bacterial cells may be achieved using an inducible promoter such as the hybrid lacZ promoter of the "BLUESCRIPT" Phagemid (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA) or "pSPORT1" (Gibco BRL, Rockville, MD). In addition, a number of expression vectors may be selected for use in bacterial cells to produce cleavable fusion proteins that can be easily detected and/or purified, including, but not limited to "BLUESCRIPT" (β -galactosidase; Stratagene, La Jolla, CA) or pGEX (glutathione S-transferase; Promega, Madison, WI).

A suitable bacterial promoter is any nucleic acid sequence capable of binding bacterial RNA polymerase and initiating the downstream (3') transcription of the coding sequence of the prostate tumor antigen gene into mRNA. A bacterial promoter has a transcription initiation region which is usually placed proximal to the 5' end of the coding sequence. This transcription initiation region typically includes an RNA polymerase binding site and a transcription initiation site. Sequences encoding metabolic pathway enzymes provide particularly useful promoter sequences. Examples include promoter sequences derived from sugar metabolizing enzymes, such as galactose, lactose and maltose, and sequences derived from biosynthetic enzymes such as tryptophan. Promoters from bacteriophage may also be used and are known in the art. In addition, synthetic promoters and hybrid promoters are also useful; for example, the *tac* promoter is a hybrid of the *trp* and *lac* promoter sequences. Furthermore, a bacterial promoter can include naturally occurring promoters of non-bacterial origin that have the ability to bind bacterial RNA polymerase and initiate transcription. An efficient ribosome binding site is also desirable.

The expression vector may also include a signal peptide sequence that provides for secretion of the prostate tumor antigen protein in bacteria. The signal sequence typically encodes a signal peptide comprised of hydrophobic amino acids which direct the secretion of the protein from the cell, as is well known in the art. The protein is either secreted into the growth media (gram-positive bacteria) or into the periplasmic space, located between the inner and outer membrane of the cell (gram-negative bacteria). The bacterial expression vector may also include a selectable marker gene to allow for the selection of bacterial strains that have been transformed. Suitable selection genes include drug resistance genes such as ampicillin, chloramphenicol, erythromycin, kanamycin, neomycin and tetracycline. Selectable markers also include biosynthetic genes, such as those in the histidine, tryptophan and leucine biosynthetic pathways.

When large quantities of prostate tumor antigen are needed, e.g., for the induction of antibodies, vectors which direct high level expression of fusion proteins that are readily purified may be desirable. Such vectors include, but are not limited to, multifunctional *E. coli* cloning and expression vectors such as BLUESCRIPT® (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA), in which the prostate tumor antigen coding sequence may be ligated into the vector in-frame with sequences for the amino-terminal Met and the subsequent 7 residues of beta-galactosidase so that a hybrid protein is produced; pIN vectors [Van Heeke and Schuster, *J. Biol. Chem.* 264:5503-5509 1989]; pET vectors (Novagen, Madison, WI); and the like.

Expression vectors for bacteria include the various components set forth above, and are well known in the art. Examples include vectors for *Bacillus subtilis*, *E. coli*, *Streptococcus cremoris*, and *Streptococcus lividans*, among others. Bacterial expression vectors are transformed into bacterial host

cells using techniques well known in the art, such as calcium chloride mediated transfection, electroporation, and others.

b. Expression in Yeast. Yeast expression systems are well known in the art, and include expression vectors for *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, *Candida albicans* and *C. maltosa*, *Hansenula polymorpha*, *Kluyveromyces fragilis* and *K. lactis*, *Pichia guillermondii* and *P. pastoris*, *Schizosaccharomyces pombe*, and *Yarrowia lipolytica*. Examples of suitable promoters for use in yeast hosts include the promoters for 3-phosphoglycerate kinase [Hitzeman, *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* **255**:2073 (1980)] or other glycolytic enzymes [Hess, *et al.*, *J. Adv. Enzyme Reg.* **7**:149 (1968); Holland, *Biochemistry* **17**:4900 (1978)], such as enolase, glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, hexokinase, pyruvate decarboxylase, phosphofructokinase, glucose- 6-phosphate isomerase, 3-phosphoglycerate mutase, pyruvate kinase, triosephosphate isomerase, phosphoglucose isomerase, alpha factor, the ADH2/GAPDH promoter, glucokinase alcohol oxidase, and PGH. [See, for example, Ausubel, *et al.*, 1990; Grant, *et al.*, *Methods in Enzymology* **153**:516-544, (1987)].

Other yeast promoters, which are inducible have the additional advantage of transcription controlled by growth conditions, include the promoter regions for alcohol dehydrogenase 2, isocytochrome C, acid phosphatase, degradative enzymes associated with nitrogen metabolism, metallothionein, glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, and enzymes responsible for maltose and galactose utilization. Suitable vectors and promoters for use in yeast expression are further described in EP 73,657. Yeast selectable markers include ADE2, HIS4, LEU2, TRP1, and ALG7, which confers resistance to tunicamycin; the neomycin phosphotransferase gene, which confers resistance to G418; and the CUP1 gene, which allows yeast to grow in the presence of copper ions.

Yeast expression vectors can be constructed for intracellular production or secretion of a prostate tumor antigen from the DNA encoding the prostate tumor antigen of interest. For example, a selected signal peptide and the appropriate constitutive or inducible promoter may be inserted into suitable restriction sites in the selected plasmid for direct intracellular expression of the prostate tumor antigen polypeptide. For secretion of the prostate tumor antigen, DNA encoding the prostate tumor antigen polypeptide can be cloned into the selected plasmid, together with DNA encoding the promoter, the yeast alpha-factor secretory signal/leader sequence, and linker sequences (as needed), for expression of the prostate tumor antigen polypeptide.

Yeast cells, can then be transformed with the expression plasmids described above, and cultured in an appropriate fermentation media. The protein produced by such transformed yeast can then be concentrated by precipitation with 10% trichloroacetic acid and analyzed following separation by SDS-PAGE and staining of the gels with Coomassie Blue stain.

The recombinant prostate tumor antigen can subsequently be isolated and purified from the fermentation medium by techniques known to those of skill in the art.

c. Expression in Mammalian Systems. The prostate tumor antigen proteins may
5 be expressed in mammalian cells. Mammalian expression systems are known in the art, and include retroviral vector mediated expression systems. Mammalian host cells may be transformed with any of a number of different viral-based expression systems, such as adenovirus, where the coding region can be ligated into an adenovirus transcription/translation complex consisting of the late promoter and tripartite leader sequence. Insertion in a nonessential E1 or E3 region of the viral genome results in
10 a viable virus capable of expression of the polypeptide of interest in infected host cells.

A preferred expression vector system is a retroviral vector system such as is generally described in PCT/US97/01019 and PCT/US97/01048, both of which are hereby expressly incorporated by reference.

Suitable mammalian expression vectors contain a mammalian promoter which is any DNA
15 sequence capable of binding mammalian RNA polymerase and initiating the downstream (3') transcription of a coding sequence for prostate tumor antigen protein into mRNA. A promoter will have a transcription initiating region, which is usually placed proximal to the 5' end of the coding sequence, and a TATA box, using a located 25-30 base pairs upstream of the transcription initiation site. The TATA box is thought to direct RNA polymerase II to begin RNA synthesis at the correct
20 site. A mammalian promoter will also contain an upstream promoter element (enhancer element), typically located within 100 to 200 base pairs upstream of the TATA box. An upstream promoter element determines the rate at which transcription is initiated and can act in either orientation. Of particular use as mammalian promoters are the promoters from mammalian viral genes, since the viral genes are often highly expressed and have a broad host range.

25 Examples include promoters obtained from the genomes of viruses such as polyoma virus, fowlpox virus (UK 2,211,504 published 5 July 1989), adenovirus (such as Adenovirus 2), bovine papilloma virus, avian sarcoma virus, cytomegalovirus, a retrovirus, hepatitis-B virus and Simian Virus 40 (SV40), from heterologous mammalian promoters, *e.g.*, the actin promoter or an immunoglobulin promoter, and from heat-shock promoters, provided such promoters are compatible
30 with the host cell systems.

Transcription of a DNA encoding a prostate tumor antigen polypeptide by higher eukaryotes may be increased by inserting an enhancer sequence into the vector. Enhancers are cis-acting elements of DNA, usually about from 10 to 300 bp, that act on a promoter to increase its transcription. Many enhancer sequences are now known from mammalian genes (globin, elastase, albumin, " α -fetoprotein,
35 and insulin). Typically, however, one will use an enhancer from a eukaryotic cell virus. Examples

include the SV40 enhancer, the cytomegalovirus early promoter enhancer, the polyoma enhancer on the late side of the replication origin, and adenovirus enhancers. The enhancer is preferably located at a site 5' from the promoter.

5 In general, the transcription termination and polyadenylation sequences recognized by mammalian cells are regulatory regions located 3' to the translation stop codon and thus, together with the promoter elements, flank the coding sequence. The 3' terminus of the mature mRNA is formed by site-specific post-translational cleavage and polyadenylation. Examples of transcription terminator and polyadenylation signals include those derived from SV40.

10 Long-term, high-yield production of recombinant proteins can be effected in a stable expression system. Expression vectors which contain viral origins of replication or endogenous expression elements and a selectable marker gene may be used for this purpose. Appropriate vectors containing selectable markers for use in mammalian cells are readily available commercially and are known to persons skilled in the art. Examples of such selectable markers include, but are not limited to herpes simplex virus thymidine kinase and adenine phosphoribosyltransferase for use in tk- or hprt-
15 cells, respectively.

The methods of introducing exogenous nucleic acid into mammalian hosts, as well as other hosts, is well known in the art, and will vary with the host cell used. Techniques include dextran-mediated transfection, calcium phosphate precipitation, polybrene mediated transfection, protoplast fusion, electroporation, viral infection, encapsulation of the polynucleotide(s) in liposomes, and direct
20 microinjection of the DNA into nuclei.

d. Expression in Insect Cells. Prostate tumor antigen polypeptides may also be produced in insect cells. Expression vectors for the transformation of insect cells, and in particular, baculovirus-based expression vectors, are well known in the art. In one such system, the prostate
25 tumor antigen-encoding DNA is fused upstream of an epitope tag contained within a baculovirus expression vector. *Autographa californica* nuclear polyhedrosis virus (AcNPV) is used as a vector to express foreign genes in *Spodoptera frugiperda* Sf9 cells or in *Trichoplusia* larvae. The prostate tumor antigen-encoding sequence is cloned into a nonessential region of the virus, such as the polyhedrin gene, and placed under control of the polyhedrin promoter. Successful insertion of a
30 prostate tumor antigen-encoding sequence will render the polyhedrin gene inactive and produce recombinant virus lacking coat protein coat. The recombinant viruses are then used to infect *S. frugiperda* cells or *Trichoplusia* larvae in which the prostate tumor antigen is expressed [Smith, *et al.*, *J. Virol.* 46:584 (1994); Engelhard, *et al.*, *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.* 91:3224-3227 (1994)].

Suitable epitope tags for fusion to the prostate tumor antigen-encoding DNA include poly-his
35 tags and immunoglobulin tags (like Fc regions of IgG). A variety of plasmids may be employed,

including commercially available plasmids such as pVL1393 (Novagen, Madison, WI). Briefly, the prostate tumor antigen-encoding DNA or the desired portion of the prostate tumor antigen-encoding DNA is amplified by PCR with primers complementary to the 5' and 3' regions. The 5' primer may incorporate flanking restriction sites. The PCR product is then digested with the selected restriction enzymes and subcloned into an expression vector.

Recombinant baculovirus is generated by co-transfecting the above plasmid and BaculoGold™ virus DNA (Pharmlingen, San Diego, CA) into *Spodoptera frugiperda* ("Sf9") cells (ATCC CRL 1711) using lipofectin (commercially available from Gibco-BRL, Rockville, MD), or other methods known to those of skill in the art. Virus is produced by day 4-5 of culture in Sf9 cells at 28°C, and used for further amplifications. Procedures are performed as further described in O'Reilley, *et al.*, BACULOVIRUS EXPRESSION VECTORS: A LABORATORY MANUAL, Oxford University Press (1994).

Extracts may be prepared from recombinant virus-infected Sf9 cells as described in Rupert, *et al.*, *Nature* 362:175-179 (1993).

Alternatively, expressed epitope-tagged prostate tumor antigen polypeptides can be purified by affinity chromatography, or for example, purification of an IgG tagged (or Fc tagged) prostate tumor antigen polypeptide can be performed using chromatography techniques, including Protein A or protein G column chromatography.

D. Evaluation of Gene Expression

Gene expression may be evaluated in a sample directly, for example, by standard techniques known to those of skill in the art, *e.g.*, Southern blotting for DNA detection, Northern blotting to determine the transcription of mRNA, dot blotting (DNA or RNA), or *in situ* hybridization, using an appropriately labeled probe, based on the sequences provided herein. Alternatively, antibodies may be used in assays for detection of nucleic acids, such as specific duplexes, including DNA duplexes, RNA duplexes, and DNA-RNA hybrid duplexes or DNA-protein duplexes. Such antibodies may be labeled and the assay carried out where the duplex is bound to a surface, so that upon the formation of duplex on the surface, the presence of antibody bound to the duplex can be detected.

Gene expression, alternatively, may be measured by immunohistochemical staining of cells or tissue sections and assay of cell culture or body fluids, to directly evaluate the expression of prostate tumor antigens. Antibodies useful for such immunological assays may be either monoclonal or polyclonal, and may be prepared against a native sequence prostate tumor antigen based on the DNA sequences provided herein.

1. Purification of Expressed Protein

Expressed prostate tumor antigen polypeptides may be purified or isolated after expression, using any of a variety of methods known to those skilled in the art. The appropriate technique will vary depending upon what other components are present in the sample. Contaminant components that
5 are removed by isolation or purification are materials that would typically interfere with diagnostic or therapeutic uses for the polypeptide, and may include enzymes, hormones, and other solutes. The purification step(s) selected will depend, for example, on the nature of the production process used and the particular prostate tumor antigen polypeptide produced.

A prostate tumor antigen polypeptide or protein may be recovered from culture medium or
10 from host cell lysates. If membrane-bound, it can be released from the membrane using a suitable detergent solution (*e.g.* Triton-X 100) or by enzymatic cleavage. Alternatively, cells employed in expression of prostate tumor antigen polypeptides can be disrupted by various physical or chemical means, such as freeze-thaw cycling, sonication, mechanical disruption, or by use of cell lysing agents.

Exemplary purification methods include, but are not limited to, ion-exchange column
15 chromatography; chromatography using silica gel or a cation-exchange resin such as DEAE; gel filtration using, for example, Sephadex G-75; protein A Sepharose columns to remove contaminants such as IgG; chromatography using metal chelating columns to bind epitope-tagged forms of the prostate tumor antigen polypeptide; ethanol precipitation; reverse phase HPLC; chromatofocusing; SDS-PAGE; and ammonium sulfate precipitation. Ordinarily, an isolated prostate tumor antigen
20 polypeptide will be prepared by at least one purification step. For example, the prostate tumor antigen protein may be purified using a standard anti-prostate tumor antigen antibody column. Ultrafiltration and dialysis techniques, in conjunction with protein concentration, are also useful (see, for example, Scopes, R., PROTEIN PURIFICATION, Springer-Verlag, NY, 1982). The degree of purification necessary will vary depending on the use of the prostate tumor antigen. In some instances no
25 purification will be necessary.

Once expressed and purified as needed, the prostate tumor antigen proteins and nucleic acids of the present invention are useful in a number of applications, as detailed below.

2. Labeling of Expressed Protein

30 The nucleic acids, proteins and antibodies of the invention may be labeled. By labeled herein is meant that a compound has at least one element, isotope or chemical compound attached to enable the detection of the compound. In general, labels fall into three classes: a) isotopic labels, which may be radioactive or heavy isotopes; b) immune labels, which may be antibodies or antigens; and c) colored or fluorescent dyes. The labels may be incorporated into the compound at any position that

does not interfere with the biological activity or characteristic of the compound which is being detected.

3. Prostate Tumor Antigen Fusion Proteins

5 The prostate tumor antigens of the present invention may also be modified in a way to form chimeric molecules comprising a prostate tumor antigen fused to another, heterologous polypeptide or amino acid sequence. The term "fusion protein" used herein refers to a chimeric polypeptide comprising a prostate tumor antigen polypeptide, or domain sequence thereof, fused to a "targeting polypeptide". The targeting polypeptide has enough residues to facilitate targeting to a particular cell
10 type or receptor, yet is short enough such that it does not interfere with the biological function of the prostate tumor antigen polypeptide. The targeting polypeptide preferably is also fairly unique so that the fusion protein does not substantially cross-react with other cell types or receptors. Suitable targeting polypeptides generally have at least about 10 amino acid residues and usually between from about 10 to about 500 amino acid residues. Preferred targeting polypeptides have from about 20 to
15 about 200 amino acid residues.

 The fusion protein may also comprises a fusion of a prostate tumor antigen with a tag polypeptide which provides an epitope to which an anti-tag antibody can selectively bind. The epitope tag is generally placed at the amino-or carboxyl-terminus of the prostate tumor antigen. Such epitope-tagged forms of a prostate tumor antigen can be detected using an antibody against the tag polypeptide.
20 Also, provision of the epitope tag enables the prostate tumor antigen to be readily purified by using an anti-tag antibody or another type of affinity matrix that binds to the epitope tag. Alternatively, the fusion protein may comprise a fusion of a prostate tumor antigen with an immunoglobulin or a particular region of an immunoglobulin. For a bivalent form of the chimeric molecule, such a fusion could be to the Fc region of an IgG molecule or, for example, GM-CSF. Preferred fusion proteins
25 include, but are not limited to, molecules that facilitate immune targeting of the prostate tumor antigen.

 The prostate tumor antigen fusion protein may be made for various other purposes using techniques well known in the art. For example, for the creation of antibodies, if the desired epitope is small, a partial or complete prostate tumor antigen protein may be fused to a carrier protein to form
30 an immunogen. Alternatively, the prostate tumor antigen protein may be made as a fusion protein to increase the ability of the antigen to stimulate cellular and/or humoral (antibody-based) immune responses, or for other reasons.

E. Anti-prostate Tumor Antigen Antibodies

The present invention further provides anti-prostate tumor antigen antibodies. The antibodies of the present invention include polyclonal, monoclonal, humanized, bispecific, and heteroconjugate antibodies.

5

1. Polyclonal Antibodies

The anti-prostate tumor antigen antibodies of the present invention may be polyclonal antibodies. Methods of preparing polyclonal antibodies are known to the skilled artisan. Such polyclonal antibodies can be produced in a mammal, for example, following one or more injections of an immunizing agent, and preferably, an adjuvant. Typically, the immunizing agent and/or adjuvant will be injected into the mammal by a series of subcutaneous or intraperitoneal injections. The immunizing agent may include a prostate tumor antigen or a fusion protein thereof. It may be useful to conjugate the antigen to a protein known to be immunogenic in the mammal being immunized. Examples of such immunogenic proteins include, but are not limited to, keyhole limpet hemocyanin (KLH), serum albumin, bovine thyroglobulin, and soybean trypsin inhibitor. Adjuvants include, for example, Freund's complete adjuvant and MPL-TDM adjuvant (monophosphoryl Lipid A, synthetic trehalose dicorynomycolate). The immunization protocol may be determined by one skilled in the art based on standard protocols or by routine experimentation.

20

2. Monoclonal Antibodies

Alternatively, the anti-prostate tumor antigen antibodies may be monoclonal antibodies. Monoclonal antibodies may be produced by hybridomas, wherein a mouse, hamster, or other appropriate host animal, is immunized with an immunizing agent to elicit lymphocytes that produce or are capable of producing antibodies that will specifically bind to the immunizing agent [Kohler and Milstein, *Nature* 256:495 (1975)]. Alternatively, the lymphocytes may be immunized *in vitro*.

The immunizing agent will typically include the prostate tumor antigen or a fusion protein thereof. Generally, spleen cells or lymph node cells are used if non-human mammalian sources are desired, or peripheral blood lymphocytes ("PBLs") are used if cells of human origin. The lymphocytes are fused with an immortalized cell line using a suitable fusing agent, such as polyethylene glycol, to produce a hybridoma cell [Goding, MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES: PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE, Academic Press, pp. 59-103 (1986)]. In general, immortalized cell lines are transformed mammalian cells, for example, myeloma cells of rat, mouse, bovine or human origin. The hybridoma cells are cultured in a suitable culture medium that preferably contains one or more substances that inhibit the growth or survival of unfused, immortalized cells. For example, if the parental cells lack the enzyme hypoxanthine guanine phosphoribosyl transferase (HGPRT), the culture

medium for the hybridomas typically will include hypoxanthine, aminopterin, and thymidine (HAT), substances which prevent the growth of HGPRT-deficient cells.

Preferred immortalized cell lines are those that fuse efficiently, support stable high level production of antibody, and are sensitive to a medium such as HAT medium. More preferred
5 immortalized cell lines are murine or human myeloma lines, which can be obtained, for example, from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC), Rockville, Maryland. Human myeloma and mouse-human heteromyeloma cell lines also have been described for the production of human monoclonal antibodies [Kozbor, *J. Immunol.* 133:3001 (1984); Brodeur, *et al.*, MONOCLONAL ANTIBODY PRODUCTION TECHNIQUES AND APPLICATIONS, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, pp. 51-63 (1987)].

10 The culture medium (supernatant) in which the hybridoma cells are cultured can be assayed for the presence of monoclonal antibodies directed against a prostate tumor antigen. Preferably, the binding specificity of monoclonal antibodies present in the hybridoma supernatant is determined by immunoprecipitation or by an *in vitro* binding assay, such as radio-immunoassay (RIA) or enzyme-linked immunoabsorbent assay (ELISA). Appropriate techniques and assays are known in the art.
15 The binding affinity of the monoclonal antibody can, for example, be determined by the Scatchard analysis of Munson and Pollard, *Anal. Biochem.* 107:220 (1980).

After the desired antibody-producing hybridoma cells are identified, the cells may be cloned by limiting dilution procedures and grown by standard methods [Goding, 1986]. Suitable culture media for this purpose include, for example, Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium and RPMI-1640
20 medium. Alternatively, the hybridoma cells may be grown *in vivo* as ascites in a mammal.

The monoclonal antibodies secreted by selected clones may be isolated or purified from the culture medium or ascites fluid by immunoglobulin purification procedures routinely used by those of skill in the art such as, for example, protein A-Sepharose, hydroxyl-apatite chromatography, gel electrophoresis, dialysis, or affinity chromatography.

25 The monoclonal antibodies may also be made by recombinant DNA methods, such as those described in U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567. DNA encoding the monoclonal antibodies of the invention can be isolated from the prostate tumor antigen-specific hybridoma cells and sequenced, *e.g.*, by using oligonucleotide probes that are capable of binding specifically to genes encoding the heavy and light chains of murine antibodies. Once isolated, the DNA may be inserted into an expression vector,
30 which is then transfected into host cells such as simian COS cells, Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells, or myeloma cells that do not otherwise produce immunoglobulin protein, to obtain the synthesis of monoclonal antibodies in the recombinant host cells. The DNA also may be modified, for example, by substituting the coding sequence for the human heavy and light chain constant domains in place of the homologous murine sequences [Morrison, *et al. Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.* 81:6851- 6855 (1984);
35 Neuberger, *et al. Nature* 312:604-608 (1984); Takeda, *et al., Nature* 314:452-454 (1985)], or by

covalently joining to the immunoglobulin coding sequence all or part of the coding sequence for a non-immunoglobulin polypeptide. The non-immunoglobulin polypeptide can be substituted for the constant domains of an antibody of the invention, or can be substituted for the variable domains of one antigen-combining site of an antibody of the invention to create a chimeric bivalent antibody.

5 The antibodies may also be monovalent antibodies. Methods for preparing monovalent antibodies are well known in the art. For example, *in vitro* methods are suitable for preparing monovalent antibodies. Digestion of antibodies to produce fragments thereof, particularly, Fab fragments, can be accomplished using routine techniques known in the art.

10 3. Humanized Antibodies

The anti-prostate tumor antigen antibodies of the invention may further comprise humanized antibodies or human antibodies. The term "humanized antibody" refers to humanized forms of non-human (*e.g.*, murine) antibodies that are chimeric antibodies, immunoglobulin chains or fragments thereof (such as Fv, Fab, Fab', F(ab')₂ or other antigen-binding partial sequences of antibodies) which
15 contain some portion of the sequence derived from non-human antibody. Humanized antibodies include human immunoglobulins in which residues from a complementary determining region (CDR) of the human immunoglobulin are replaced by residues from a CDR of a non-human species such as mouse, rat or rabbit having the desired binding specificity, affinity and capacity. In general, the humanized antibody will comprise substantially all of at least one, and generally two, variable
20 domains, in which all or substantially all of the CDR regions correspond to those of a non-human immunoglobulin and all or substantially all of the FR regions are those of a human immunoglobulin consensus sequence. The humanized antibody optimally also will comprise at least a portion of an immunoglobulin constant region (Fc), typically that of a human immunoglobulin [Jones, *et al.*, *Nature* 321:522-525 (1986) and Presta, *Curr. Op. Struct. Biol.* 2:593-596 (1992)].

25 Methods for humanizing non-human antibodies are well known in the art. Generally, a humanized antibody has one or more amino acids introduced into it from a source which is non-human in order to more closely resemble a human antibody, while still retaining the original binding activity of the antibody. Methods for humanization of antibodies are further detailed in Jones, *et al.*, *Nature* 321:522-525 (1986); Riechmann, *et al.*, *Nature* 332:323-327 (1988); and Verhoeyen, *et al.*, *Science*
30 239:1534-1536 (1988).

Such "humanized" antibodies are chimeric antibodies in that substantially less than an intact human variable domain has been substituted by the corresponding sequence from a non-human species.

4. Heteroconjugate Antibodies

Heteroconjugate antibodies which comprise two covalently joined antibodies, are also within the scope of the present invention. Heteroconjugate antibodies may be prepared *in vitro* using known methods in synthetic protein chemistry, including those involving crosslinking agents. For example, immunotoxins may be prepared using a disulfide exchange reaction or by forming a thioether bond.

5. Bispecific Antibodies

Bispecific antibodies have binding specificities for at least two different antigens. Such antibodies are monoclonal, and preferably human or humanized. One of the binding specificities of a bispecific antibody of the present invention is for a prostate tumor antigen, and the other one is preferably for a cell-surface protein or receptor or receptor subunit.

Methods for making bispecific antibodies are known in the art, and in general, the recombinant production of bispecific antibodies is based on the co-expression of two immunoglobulin heavy-chain/light-chain pairs in hybridoma cells, where the two heavy chains have different specificities [Milstein and Cuello, *Nature* 305:537-539 (1983)]. Given that the random assortment of immunoglobulin heavy and light chains results in production of potentially ten different antibody molecules by the hybridomas, purification of the correct molecule usually requires some sort of affinity purification, *e.g.* affinity chromatography.

20 III. Utility

A. Polynucleotides

Polynucleotide sequences (or the complement thereof) which encode prostate tumor antigen polypeptides have various applications, including uses as hybridization probes, in chromosome and gene mapping, and in the generation of anti-sense RNA and DNA. In addition, prostate tumor antigen-encoding nucleic acids are useful as targets for pharmaceutical intervention, *e.g.* for the development of DNA vaccines, and for the preparation of prostate tumor antigen polypeptides by recombinant techniques, as described herein. The polynucleotides described herein, including sequence variants thereof, can be used in diagnostic assays, particularly for the detection of tumor cells. An important feature of the present invention is that the described sequences are currently recognized as specific to prostate tumor cells, but may also be characteristic of other tumor cells as well. Accordingly, diagnostic methods based on detecting the presence of such polynucleotides in body fluids or tissue samples are a feature of the present invention.

Examples of nucleic acid based diagnostic assays in accordance with the present invention include, but are not limited to, hybridization assays, *e.g.*, *in situ* hybridization, and PCR-based assays. Polynucleotides, including extended length polynucleotides, sequence variants and fragments thereof,

as described herein, may be used to generate hybridization probes or PCR primers for use in such assays. Such probes and primers will be capable of detecting polynucleotide sequences, including genomic sequences, that are similar, or complementary to, the tumor-specific polynucleotides described herein.

5 Hybridization probes can be used, for example, in performing *in situ* hybridization on tissue samples, such as fixed or frozen tissue sections prepared on microscopic slides or suspended cells. Briefly, a labeled DNA or RNA probe is allowed to bind its DNA or RNA target sample in the tissue section on a prepared microscopic, under controlled conditions. Generally, dsDNA probes consisting of the DNA of interest cloned into a plasmid or bacteriophage DNA vector are used for this purpose, 10 although ssDNA or ssRNA probes may also be used. Probes are generally oligonucleotides between about 15 and 40 nucleotides in length. Alternatively, the probes can be polynucleotide probes generated by PCR random priming primer extension or *in vitro* transcription of RNA from plasmids (riboprobes). These latter probes are typically several hundred base pairs in length. The probes can be labeled by any of a number of methods, including fluorescent tags, enzymes or radioactive 15 moieties, according to methods well known in the art. The particular detection method will correspond to the type of label utilized on the probe (*e.g.*, autoradiography, X-ray detection, fluorescent or visual microscopic analysis, as appropriate). The reaction can be further amplified *in situ* using immunocytochemical techniques directed against the label of the detector molecule used, such antibodies directed to a fluorescein moiety present on a fluorescently labeled probe, or against 20 avidin, or marker enzymes (peroxidase, alkaline phosphatase). Specific labeling and *in situ* detection methods can be found, for example, in Howard, G.C., Ed., METHODS IN NONRADIOACTIVE DETECTION, Appleton & Lange, Norwalk, CT, (1993), herein incorporated by reference.

One preferred assay for detecting prostate tumor cells utilizes the subject polynucleotides, or fragments thereof, as primers in a PCR-based assay. According to the assay, nucleic acids present 25 in a test tissue or cell sample are amplified by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using two primers consisting of at least 15 nucleotides derived from one or more of a group consisting of SEQ ID NOs:1-8 and 14, including primers derived from variants and/or extensions of such sequences, as described herein. Amplification products are detected in the sample by a method that is appropriate to the particular label used to label the amplification products, according to methods as described in 30 U.S. Patent No. 4,683,195. For use in PCR detection methods, such as PCR *in situ* hybridization, PCR primers are selected to be at least 15 nucleotides in length, and preferably between about 15 and 30 nucleotides in length, and are selected from the DNA molecule of interest, according to methods known in the art. While such primers can be selected from within the sequences identified as SEQ ID NO:1 to SEQ ID NO:8 and SEQ ID NOs:14, herein, it may also be desirable to select sequences 35 that encompass the longer nucleotide sequences identified in accordance with Section IIA2, above.

Preferably, the probes are selected such that the two hybridization sites are separated by between about 100-1,000 nucleotides (occasionally up to about 10,000 nucleotides).

5 PCR *in situ* hybridization of tissue sections and/or cell samples provides a highly sensitive detection method for rare cell types in fixed cell or tissue samples. The PCR *in situ* hybridization detection method is carried out in accordance with methods that are known in the art, *e.g.*, Nuovo, G.J., PCR *in situ* HYBRIDIZATION: PROTOCOLS AND APPLICATIONS, Raven Press, NY, 1992; U.S. Patent No. 5,538,871, both of which are incorporated herein by reference.

10 Briefly, a cell sample (tissue on microscopic slide, pelleted cell suspension) is fixed using a common fixative preparation, such as buffered formalin, formaldehyde or the like. Proteinase or detergent treatment is favored following fixation, to increase cell permeability to reagents. The PCR reaction is carried out *in situ* by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using two primers. As discussed above, the primers are designed to selectively amplify one or more of the nucleotide sequences described herein, and particularly sequences described as SEQ ID NO:1 to SEQ ID NO:8 and SEQ ID NO:14. The amplification reaction mixture contains, in addition to the target nucleotide sample and the primers, a thermostable DNA polymerase, such as a polymerase derived from *Thermus aquaticus* (Taq polymerase, U.S. Patent 4,889,818), and a sufficient quantity of the four standard deoxyribonucleotides (dNTPs), one or more of which may be labeled to facilitate detection. The reaction mixture is subjected to several rounds of thermocycling to produce multiple copies (amplification products) of the target nucleotide sequence. Amplification products are then detected 20 in the sample, for example by detecting radioactively labeled amplification products.

Hybridization probes and PCR primers may also be selected from the genomic sequences corresponding to the full-length proteins identified in accordance with the present invention, including promoter, enhancer elements and introns of the gene encoding the naturally occurring polypeptide.

25 Nucleotide sequences encoding a prostate tumor antigen polypeptide can also be used to construct hybridization probes for mapping the gene which encodes that prostate tumor antigen and for the genetic analysis of individuals. The nucleotide sequences provided herein may be mapped to a chromosome and specific regions of a chromosome using known techniques, such as *in situ* hybridization, linkage analysis against known chromosomal markers, and hybridization screening with libraries. Briefly, sequences can be mapped to chromosomes by preparing PCR primers (preferably 30 15-25 bp) from the prostate tumor antigen cDNA. Computer analysis of the 3' untranslated region is used to rapidly select primers that do not span more than one exon in the genomic DNA, which would complicate the amplification process. These primers are then used for PCR screening of somatic cell hybrids containing individual human chromosomes. Only those hybrids containing the human gene corresponding to the primer will yield an amplified fragment.

PCR mapping of somatic cell hybrids is a rapid procedure for assigning a particular DNA to a particular chromosome. Using the present invention with the same oligonucleotide primers, sublocalization can be achieved with panels of fragments from specific chromosomes or pools of large genomic clones in an analogous manner. Other mapping strategies that can similarly be used to map to its chromosome include *in situ* hybridization, prescreening with labeled flow-sorted chromosomes and preselection by hybridization to construct chromosome specific-cDNA libraries.

Individuals carrying variations of, or mutations in the gene encoding a prostate tumor antigen of the present invention may be detected at the DNA level by a variety of techniques. Nucleic acids used for diagnosis may be obtained from a patient's cells, including, for example, tissue biopsy and autopsy material. Genomic DNA may be used directly for detection or may be amplified enzymatically by using PCR [Saiki, *et al.*, *Nature* 324:163-166 (1986)] prior to analysis. RNA or cDNA may also be used for the same purpose. As an example, PCR primers complementary to the nucleic acid of the present invention can be used to identify and analyze mutations in the gene of the present invention. Deletions and insertions can be detected by a change in size of the amplified product in comparison to the normal genotype.

Point mutations can be identified by hybridizing amplified DNA to radiolabeled RNA of the invention or alternatively, radiolabeled antisense DNA sequences of the invention. Sequence changes at specific locations may also be revealed by nuclease protection assays, such as RNase and S1 protection or the chemical cleavage method [*e.g.* Cotton, *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85:4397-4401 (1988)], or by differences in melting temperatures. "Molecular beacons" [Kostrikis, *et al.*, *Science* 279:1228-1229 (1998)], hairpin-shaped, single-stranded synthetic oligonucleotides containing probe sequences which are complementary to the nucleic acid of the present invention, may also be used to detect point mutations or other sequence changes as well as monitor expression levels of prostate tumor antigens.

Polynucleotides which encode a prostate tumor antigen, or complements of such polynucleotides, may also be used for therapeutic purposes. Expression of a prostate tumor antigen may be modulated through antisense technology, which controls gene expression through complementary polynucleotides, *i.e.* antisense DNA or RNA, to the control, 5' or regulatory regions of the gene encoding the prostate tumor antigen. For example, the 5' coding portion of the polynucleotide sequence which codes for the protein of the present invention is used to design an antisense oligonucleotide of from about 10 to 40 base pairs in length. Oligonucleotides derived from the transcription start site, *e.g.* between positions -10 and +10 from the start site, are preferred. An antisense DNA oligonucleotide is designed to be complementary to a region of the gene involved in transcription [Lee, *et al.*, *Nucl. Acids Res.* 6:3073 (1979); Cooney, *et al.*, *Science* 241:456 (1988); and Dervan, *et al.* *Science* 251:1360 (1991)], thereby interfering with or preventing transcription and

the subsequent production of the prostate tumor antigen. An antisense RNA oligonucleotide hybridizes to the mRNA *in vivo* and blocks translation of the mRNA molecule into the prostate tumor antigen protein [Okano, *J. Neurochem.* 56:560 (1991)]. The antisense constructs can be delivered to cells by procedures known in the art such that the antisense RNA or DNA may be expressed *in vivo*.

5 The therapeutic polynucleotides of the present invention may be employed in combination with a suitable pharmaceutical carrier. Such compositions comprise a therapeutically effective amount of the compound, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient. Such a carrier includes but is not limited to saline, buffered saline, dextrose, water, glycerol, ethanol, and combinations thereof. The formulation is selected according to the mode of administration.

10 Prostate tumor antigen polypeptides, as well as agonist or antagonist polypeptides which modulate the biological activity thereof, may be employed in accordance with the present invention by expression of such polypeptides *in vivo* (*i.e.* "gene therapy"). Cells from a patient may be engineered to incorporate a polynucleotide (DNA or RNA) encoding such a polypeptide *ex vivo*, with the engineered cells then administered to a patient. Such treatment methods are known in the art. For
15 example, cells may be engineered by use of a retroviral particle containing RNA encoding a polypeptide of the present invention.

Alternatively, cells may be engineered *in vivo* for expression of a polypeptide *in vivo* by procedures known in the art. By way of example, a producer cell capable of producing a retroviral particle containing RNA encoding a polypeptide of the present invention may be administered to a
20 patient for engineering of cells and expression, with both steps taking place *in vivo*. The expression vehicle for engineering cells may be other than a retrovirus, for example, an adenovirus which may be used to engineer cells *in vitro* or *in vivo* for subsequent *in vivo* administration in a suitable delivery vehicle [see, for example, Griscelli, *et al.*, *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.* 95:6367-6372 (1998)].

Nucleic acids which encode a prostate tumor antigen polypeptide or any of its modified forms
25 can also be used to generate either transgenic animals or "knock out" animals which, in turn, are useful in the development and screening of therapeutically useful reagents. A transgenic animal, such as a mouse or rat is an animal having cells that contain a transgene, which transgene was introduced into the animal or an ancestor of the animal at a prenatal, *e.g.*, an embryonic stage. A transgene is DNA which is integrated into the genome of a cell from which the transgenic animal develops. A
30 cDNA encoding prostate tumor antigen can be incorporated into genomic DNA in accordance with established techniques, with the genomic DNA used to generate transgenic animals that contain cells which express the prostate tumor antigen. Methods for generating transgenic animals, particularly animals such as mice and rats, have become conventional in the art and are described, for example, in U.S. Patent Nos. 4,736,866 and 4,870,009. Such transgenic animals can be used to examine the
35 effect of modified expression of DNA encoding a particular prostate tumor antigen. Such animals can

be used as tester animals for reagents thought to confer protection from, for example, pathological conditions associated with the expression or overexpression of a particular prostate tumor antigen. Accordingly, an animal is treated with the reagent and a reduced incidence of a pathological condition associated with a particular prostate tumor antigen, compared to untreated animals bearing the transgene, would indicate a potential therapeutic intervention for the pathological condition.

Alternatively, non-human homologues of a prostate tumor antigen can be used to construct a "knock out" animal which has a defective or altered gene encoding a selected prostate tumor antigen. For example, cDNA encoding the prostate tumor antigen can be used to clone genomic DNA encoding a prostate tumor antigen in accordance with established techniques. A portion of the genomic DNA encoding the prostate tumor antigen can be deleted or replaced with another gene, such as a gene encoding a selectable marker which can be used to monitor integration. Typically, several kilobases of unaltered flanking DNA (both at the 5' and 3' ends) are included in the vector [see for example, Thomas and Capecchi, *Cell* 51:503 (1987)]. The vector is introduced into an embryonic stem cell line and cells in which the introduced DNA has homologously recombined with the endogenous DNA are selected [see *e.g.*, Li, *et al.*, *Cell* 69:915 (1992)]. The selected cells are then injected into a blastocyst of an animal (*e.g.*, a mouse or rat) to form aggregation chimeras [see *e.g.*, Bradley, in TERATOCARCINOMAS AND EMBRYONIC STEM CELLS: A PRACTICAL APPROACH, E.J. Robertson, Ed. (IRL, Oxford), 113-152 (1987)]. A chimeric embryo can then be implanted into a suitable female foster animal and the embryo brought to term to create a "knock out" animal. Progeny harboring the homologously recombined DNA in their germ cells can be identified by standard techniques. Knockout animals can be characterized for instance, for the absence of a pathological condition normally associated with a selected prostate tumor antigen.

B. Polypeptides

Similarly, knowledge of the full-length, and in some cases the partial nucleotide sequences provided herein, provides the basis for identifying the various polypeptides encoded by the nucleotides described herein. Such polypeptide antigens, or immunogenic fragments thereof, can be used, for example, to elicit an immune response (humoral or cellular) in a host organism for the purpose of eradicating tumor cells present in the organism, or to stimulate production of polyclonal and/or monoclonal antibodies for therapy or for use in diagnostic kits in accordance with the present invention. The polypeptides of the present invention have numerous uses including, but not limited to, utility in producing vaccines against tumor-specific antigens. Such vaccines may be formulated to produce a humoral (antibody) or cellular immune response in the target organism. Generally, vaccine compositions may be produced using full-length polypeptides or antigenic peptides, where the latter are generally conjugated to an immunogenic carrier and cellular immune stimulatory

compositions may be produced according to methods such as described in co-owned, co-pending U.S. Application No. 08/579,823, incorporated herein by reference.

Polypeptides in accordance with the present invention may also find utility in detection methods, such as in radioimmunoassay- and ELISA-based diagnostic assays. Such polypeptides may also be used to produce antibodies to be used as reagents in such assays. The set up and optimization of such assays is within the skill of those practiced in the art of assay development.

The present invention also includes a method for identifying a receptor for a prostate tumor antigen. The gene encoding a prostate tumor antigen-receptor can be identified by numerous methods known to those of skill in the art, for example, ligand panning and FACS sorting [Coligan, *et al.*, *Current Protocols in Immunol.* 1(2), Chapter 5 (1991)]. Preferably, expression cloning is employed wherein polyadenylated RNA is prepared from a cell responsive to prostate tumor antigen, and a cDNA library created from this RNA is divided into pools and used to transfect COS cells or other cells that are not responsive to prostate tumor antigen. Transfected cells which are grown on glass slides are exposed to labeled prostate tumor antigen. The prostate tumor antigen can be labeled by a variety of means including iodination or inclusion of a recognition site for a site-specific protein kinase. Following fixation and incubation, the slides are subjected to autoradiographic analysis. Positive pools are identified and sub-pools are prepared and retransfected using an iterative sub-pooling and rescreening process, eventually yielding a single clone that encodes the putative receptor.

As an alternative approach for receptor identification, labeled prostate tumor antigen can be photoaffinity linked with cell membrane or extract preparations that express a receptor molecule. Cross-linked material is resolved by PAGE and exposed to X-ray film. A labeled complex containing the prostate tumor antigen-receptor can be excised, resolved into peptide fragments, and subjected to protein microsequencing. The amino acid sequence obtained from microsequencing can be used to design a set of degenerate oligonucleotide probes to screen a cDNA library to identify the gene encoding a putative receptor.

The present invention also includes methods for identifying molecules, such as synthetic drugs, antibodies, peptides, or other molecules, which have a modulating effect on the activity of the prostate tumor antigen *e.g.* agonists or antagonists of the prostate tumor antigen-receptor.

When a prostate tumor antigen binds to another protein, for example, when the prostate tumor antigen functions as a receptor, the prostate tumor antigen can be used in assays to identify other proteins or molecules which may participate in the binding interaction. By such methods, inhibitors of the receptor/ligand binding interaction can be identified. Proteins involved in such binding interactions can also be used to screen for peptide or small molecule inhibitors or agonists of the binding interaction.

Screening assays can be designed to find compounds that modulate the biological activity of a native prostate tumor antigen or a receptor for such a prostate tumor antigen. Preferred screening assays will be amenable to high-throughput screening of chemical libraries, making them particularly suitable for identifying small molecule drug candidates. Small molecules contemplated include synthetic organic or inorganic compounds. The assays can be performed in a variety of formats, including protein-protein binding assays, biochemical screening assays, immunoassays and cell based assays, all of which are well characterized in the art.

C. Antibodies

A prostate tumor antigen polypeptide may also be used to generate antibodies, however, the prostate tumor antigen polypeptide must share at least one epitope or determinant with the full length protein sequence shown in any one of Figures 9A-C or 11. By "epitope" or "determinant" herein is meant a portion of a protein which will generate and/or bind an antibody. Thus, in most instances, antibodies made to a smaller prostate tumor antigen polypeptide will be able to bind to the full length protein. It is preferred that the epitope be unique; that is, antibodies generated to the unique epitope show little or no cross-reactivity with other antigens. In other words, the antibodies of the invention specifically bind to prostate tumor antigens. By "specifically bind" herein is meant that the antibodies bind to the protein with a binding constant in the range of at least 10^6 - 10^8 M, with a preferred range being 10^7 - 10^9 M.

The anti-prostate tumor antigen antibodies of the present invention have various utilities, *e.g.*, they may be used in diagnostic assays for the presence of prostate tumor antigen, such as detecting expression in specific cells, tissues, and/or serum. Various diagnostic assays known in the art may be used, such as competitive binding assays, direct or indirect sandwich assays and immunoprecipitation assays conducted in either heterogeneous or homogeneous phases [Zola, MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES: A MANUAL OF TECHNIQUES, CRC Press, Inc., 147-158 (1987)]. The antibodies used in such diagnostic assays can be labeled with a detectable label. The detectable label should be capable of producing, either directly or indirectly, a detectable signal. For example, the detectable label may be a radioisotope, such as ^3H , ^{14}C , ^{32}P , ^{35}S , or ^{125}I , a fluorescent or chemiluminescent compound, such as fluorescein isothiocyanate (FITC), rhodamine, or luciferin, or an enzyme, such as alkaline phosphatase, beta-galactosidase or horseradish peroxidase. Any method known in the art for conjugating the antibody to the detectable label may be employed, including those methods described by Hunter, *et al.*, *Nature* **144**:945 (1962); David, *et al.*, *Biochemistry* **13**:1014 (1974); Pain, *et al.*, *J. Immunol. Meth.* **40**:219 (1981); and Nygren, *J. Histochem. and Cytochem.* **30**:407 (1982).

Anti-prostate tumor antigen antibodies are useful for the affinity purification of prostate tumor antigens from recombinant cell culture or natural sources. In this process, the antibodies against a prostate tumor antigen are immobilized on a suitable support, such a Sephadex resin or filter paper, using methods well known in the art. The immobilized antibody is then contacted with a sample
5 containing the prostate tumor antigen to be purified, and thereafter the support is washed with a suitable solvent that will remove substantially all the material in the sample except the prostate tumor antigen, which is bound to the immobilized antibody. Finally, the support is washed with another suitable solvent that will release the prostate tumor antigen from the antibody.

The prostate tumor antibodies of the present invention are capable of reducing or eliminating
10 the biological function of the prostate tumor antigen with which they specifically react. That is, the addition of either polyclonal or preferably monoclonal anti-prostate tumor antigen antibodies to cells comprising prostate tumor receptors may reduce or eliminate the pathology associated with the presence of a prostate tumor. Generally, at least a 50% decrease in activity is preferred, with at least about 75% being more preferred at least about 85-90% being particularly preferred and about a 95-
15 100% decrease being especially preferred.

Anti-prostate tumor antibody compositions are tested in appropriate *in vitro* and *in vivo* animal models of disease, to confirm specificity, efficacy, tissue metabolism, and to estimate dosages, according to methods known in the art.

Anti-prostate tumor antibody compositions may be administered by any of a number of routes
20 and methods designed to provide a consistent and predictable concentration of antibody at the target tissue. The antibody compositions may be administered alone, or in combination with other agents, such as stabilizing compounds, and/or in combination with other pharmaceutical agents such as drugs or hormones. Therapeutic value may be achieved by administering one or more antibodies specific for a prostate tumor antigen. Such antibodies may be useful in preventing the interaction of a tumor
25 antigen with its receptor.

A human or humanized monoclonal antibody is preferred in the therapeutic application of the present invention. The antibody is typically administered as a sterile solution by IV injection in an amount between about 1-15 mg/kg body weight of the subject, although other parenteral routes of administration may be suitable. Appropriate treatment regimens will vary depending upon the affinity
30 of the particular antibody selected, the route of administration selected, the dose and patient condition. These parameters are easily determinable by the skilled practitioner using routine experimentation. In one exemplary method, the antibody treatment is used to inhibit tumor growth, by administering the antibody to the site of the tumor, and such administration is continued until a therapeutic improvement is seen.

A therapeutic composition for use in the treatment method can include the antibody in a sterile injectable solution, the antibody in an oral delivery vehicle, or the polypeptide in a nebulized form, all prepared according to well known methods. Such compositions comprise a therapeutically effective amount of the antibody, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient. Such a carrier
5 includes but is not limited to saline, buffered saline, dextrose, water, glycerol, ethanol, and combinations thereof.

The following examples are offered for illustrative purposes only, and are not intended to limit the scope of the present invention in any way.

All patent and literature references cited in the present specification are hereby incorporated
10 by reference in their entirety.

IV. Materials and Methods

A. Differential Display Detection Kit and Primers

A commercial differential display detection kit, "HIEROGLYPH mRNA Profile System"
15 (GENOMYX Corp., Foster City, CA) was used to identify polynucleotides that are specific to prostate tumor cells. This system is designed to produce cDNA fragments of up to 1.2-1.5 kb in length with excellent reproducibility between duplicate samples. The HIEROGLYPH anchored primers incorporate a 17 nt T7 NA polymerase promoter-derived site (ACGACTCACTATAGGGC; SEQ ID NO:12) to allow directional sequencing from the 3' end of the original mRNA transcript without
20 requiring fragment/vector subcloning. The core annealing sequences of the arbitrary 5' primers used in the HIEROGLYPH system are 10 bases in length. Twenty different arbitrary upstream primers are used. Arbitrary Primers (ARPs) incorporate a 16-nt segment of the M13 universal reverse (148) 24 mer primer sequence, ACAATTTACACAGCA, (SEQ ID NO:13) which allows directional sequencing from the 5'-end of the original transcript. Each ARP is therefore 26 nt in length.
25

B. Enrichment of Subtracted Prostate cDNA

"Highly enriched" subtracted prostate cDNA was prepared by methods detailed in the cDNA Subtraction Kit from Clontech Laboratories (Palo Alto, CA). Briefly, tester cDNA was prepared from normal human prostate poly A+ RNA; the cDNA population that contains the tissue-specific
30 sequences of interest. Driver cDNA was prepared from a mixture of poly A+ RNA prepared from 10 different tissues including spleen, thymus, brain, heart, kidney, liver, lung, ovary, placenta, and skeletal muscle. Subtractive hybridization and primary PCR were performed using these two populations.

C. Cloning of Prostate Tumor Specific Nucleic Acids

All cloning procedures were carried out with commercially available kits according to protocols provided by the manufacturer. The subtracted prostate DNA was generated with the "Clontech PCR-select cDNA subtraction kit" (Clontech, Palo Alto, CA). Subcloning procedures were carried out with the "TA cloning kit" (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA).

Example 1

Molecular Cloning of Genes from Prostate Tumor Cells

The mRNA expression patterns of normal prostate, the prostatic carcinoma cell line LNCaP (ATCC CRL 1740; American Type Culture Collection; Rockville, MD) and of HeLa cells were compared by differential display (DD) using the HIEROGLYPH mRNA Profile System described above. All procedures were carried out essentially as described in the manufacturer's instructions provided as a package insert and incorporated herein by reference. Briefly, DNA-free total RNA was isolated from cell lines using the SNAP Total RNA kit (Invitrogen, San Diego, CA). RNA from prostatic tissue was commercially obtained from Clontech, Inc. (Palo Alto, CA) and was treated from RNase free DNase to remove genomic DNA contaminants. Qualitatively, the RNA had a minimum OD260/OD280 ratio of greater than 1.8. The RNA was determined to be intact by electrophoretic analysis.

First strand cDNA copies of the RNA transcripts were generated using commercially available transcriptase ("SUPERScript", Life Technologies, Rockville, MD) and 3' "anchored" primers provided in the HIEROGLYPH kit. The reaction was carried out at 42°C for one hour. The reverse transcribed RNA was then subjected to amplification by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using duplicate reactions having pairwise combinations of ten anchored 3' and four arbitrary 5' primers. The anchored primers were identical to those used in the reverse transcriptase reaction. Also present in the reaction mixtures were AMPLITAQ DNA polymerase and [α -³²P]dATP. Four PCR cycles were run at 46°, and 25 cycles were run at 60°. Reaction products were separated by electrophoresis on a 4.5% and/or a 6% HR-1000 gel followed by autoradiography of the resulting gels.

Twenty primer combinations were evaluated in duplicate experiments from each of the three mRNA sources, for a total of 120 PCR reactions. The DD-PCR fragments generated from the screening regimen were analyzed by gel electrophoresis on 33 (61 cm gels using the genomyxLR and HR-1000 gels). Autoradiographs of the gels were analyzed for bands that are specifically expressed only in the prostatic carcinoma cell line sample LNCaP but not in the HeLa carcinoma or in normal prostate. A total of 54 DD products were identified that met these criteria; the bands excised from the gels and reamplified by PCR. The PCR products were purified via agarose gel electrophoresis,

and 5' ends were subjected to DNA sequencing by cycle sequencing with dideoxy terminators. The sequence was obtained for all 54 fragments. The 54 fragments revealed 35 different mRNA transcripts, which were compared to daily updated database releases of GenBank, GenBank EST division and EMBL. A total of eight mRNAs/CDNAs were found to be novel, as evidenced by lack of significant database match with BLASTN or TBLASTX algorithms (Example 2, SEQ ID NO:1-4, 6-8). SEQ ID NO:5 was identified as a novel member of the thioredoxin reductase gene family by this method.

Example 2

Screening of Selected Nucleotide Sequences

A. Sequence Identity Screening of SEQ ID 1-8

Nucleotide sequences were screened with the BLASTN and TBLASTX algorithm against the NCBI Entrez NR (May 6, 1997; 309920 sequences) and NCBI Entrez EST (May 6, 1997; 10155474 sequences) database releases. SEQ ID NOs:1-4 and 6-8 were found to have no significant sequence similarity with any known sequences. SEQ ID NO:5 was found to have substantial homology (approximately 78%) by BLASTN to an uncharacterized mouse EST. Amino acid sequences deduced from SEQ ID NO:5, incorporated herein as SEQ ID NOs:9-11, were also determined to have homology by TBLASTX with portions of mouse and human thioredoxin reductase, suggesting that the detected nucleotide sequence encodes a novel member of the thioredoxin reductase gene family.

B. Sequence Identity Screening of SP 1-4 Sequences

The SP 1-4 nucleotide sequence (SEQ ID NO:14) was screened with the BLASTN and TBLASTX algorithms against the NCBI Entrez NR and NCBI Entrez EST database releases (July 1, 1998). SEQ ID NO:14 and partial sequences thereof were found to have less than about 45% sequence identity to any known nucleic acid sequence. The deduced SP 1-4 amino acid sequence, SEQ ID NO:15, was found to have less than about 30% sequence identity to any known polypeptides over the entire length of the sequence using the BLASTP algorithm in a search comparing amino acids 1 to 1095 of SEQ ID NO:15 to the "non-redundant Genbank CDS translations+PDB+SwissProt+Spupdate+PIR" database on July 1, 1998, suggesting that the SP 1-4 nucleotide sequence encodes a novel protein.

Example 3Molecular Cloning of Human SP 1-4 cDNAA. Isolation of Original Partial cDNA Insert

Human subtracted prostate cDNA, highly enriched for prostate specific partial cDNA
5 sequences, was amplified using the primer pair as follows:

NP1 5'-TCGAGCGGCCGCCCCGGGCAGGT-3' (SEQ ID NO:16)

NP2 5'-AGGGCGTGTTGCGGAGGGCGGT-3' (SEQ ID NO:17)

10 on a Perkin-Elmer GeneAmp 9600 Cycler for 11 cycles with the following thermal cycling profile:
94°C for 10 sec; 68°C for 30 sec; 72°C for 5 min. This was followed by one additional round at
72°C for 5 min. The products were ligated into the pCR2.1 TA cloning vector
(Invitrogen, San Diego, CA) and transformed into *E. coli*. Individual ampicillin resistant bacterial
transformants were screened by PCR for the presence of an insert using the primer pair as follows:

15

M13 Reverse 5'-CAGGAAACAGCTATGA-3' (SEQ ID NO:18)

M13 Forward 5'-GTAAAACGACGGCCAGTG-3' (SEQ ID NO:19)

and the following thermal cycling profile: 94°C for 15 sec; 55°C for 30 sec; 72°C for 1 min. This
20 was followed by one additional round at 72°C for 6 min. The original SP 1-4 insert in the pCR2.1
plasmid (SEQ ID NO:29) was sequenced using the M13 reverse primer (SEQ ID NO:18), and the
M13-20 primer (SEQ ID NO:19), on an ABI 373 DNA Sequencer. The original SP 1-4 insert (SEQ
ID NO:29) corresponds to the nucleotides 1534-1875 of SEQ ID NO:14. DNA sequences were
analyzed using Sequencher 3.0 (Gene Codes Corporation, Ann Arbor, MI).

25

B. Isolation of Full Length SP 1-4 cDNA

Marathon cDNA from normal human prostate poly A⁺ RNA was prepared for carrying out
both 5' and 3' Rapid Amplification of cDNA Ends [RACE, Frohman, *et al.*, *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.*
85:8998-9002, (1988), Clontech Laboratories, Palo Alto, CA]. 5' RACE was carried out with the
30 following primer pair:

AP1 5'-CCATCCTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGC-3' (SEQ ID NO:20)

A79331 5'-GCCGAGTAATAGGAGACACGTCGTGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:21)

3' RACE was carried out with the following primer pair:

AP1 5'-CCATCCTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGC-3' (SEQ ID NO:20); and
A79326 5-TGGAAACTGGTTGCGAACTTCCG-3' (SEQ ID NO:22)

The thermal cycling profile for all RACE reactions was 94°C for 15 sec; 68°C for 4 min for 30 cycles using Advantage cDNA Polymerase Mix (Clontech Laboratories, Palo Alto, CA). 5' and 3' RACE products of approximately 4 kb and 1.6 kb respectively were isolated by agarose gel electrophoresis, ligated into the pCR2.1 TA vector (Invitrogen, San Diego, CA), and transformed into competent *E. coli* cells. Individual ampicillin resistant bacterial colonies were screened by PCR for the presence of an insert with the following primer pair:

AP2 5'-ACTCACTATAGGGCTCGAGCGGC-3' (SEQ ID NO:23)
A79331 5'-GCCGAGTAATAGGAGACACGTCGTGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:21)

for the 5' RACE products and the following primer pair:

AP2 5'-ACTCACTATAGGGCTCGAGCGGC-3' (SEQ ID NO:23)
A79328 5'-CAAAGTCATTTGGCAGCAGACCAGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:24)

for the 3' RACE products using a thermal cycling profile of 94°C for 15 sec; 55°C for 30 sec; 72°C for 1 min for 35 cycles, followed by one additional round at 72°C for 6 min. PCR products were resolved by agarose gel electrophoresis, and individual bacterial transformants were grown in liquid culture (Luria-Broth supplemented with ampicillin 100 µg/ml) prior to preparation of plasmid DNA.

The complete DNA sequence of individual RACE products was determined by automated fluorescent sequencing using an ABI 373 DNA sequencer in conjunction with custom DNA primers and the Primer Island Transposition Kit (Perkin-Elmer/Applied Biosystems Division, Foster City, CA).

The entire 5668 base pair nucleotide sequence designated SP 1-4 cDNA, is shown in Figure 10 (SEQ ID NO:14). The sequence contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 43-45 [Kozak, *et al.*, *Nucl. Acids Res.* 12:3873-3893 (1984)] with a stop codon at nucleotide positions 3328-3330 (Figure 10).

The full-length SP 1-4 protein, (SEQ ID NO:15), shown in Figure 11 is 1095 amino acids long. Important regions of the amino acid sequence of the SP 1-4 protein include the transmembrane regions corresponding to amino acids 732-748, 846-876, 681-703, 789-805, 944-971, 820-837, and 999-1015, respectively, and potential N-glycosylation sites, beginning at amino acids 6, 75, 247, 308,

812, 925, 1041, and 1063, respectively. Clones pCR2.1/SP 1-4 (5' RACE, SEQ ID NO:27) and pCR2.1/SP 1-4 (3' RACE, SEQ ID NO:28) have been deposited with ATCC and are assigned ATCC deposit numbers 98829 and 98829, respectively.

5

Example 4

Expression of Human SP 1-4

A. RT-PCR

First strand cDNA synthesis was prepared using human poly A+ RNA's and the SMART PCR cDNA Synthesis Kit (Clontech Laboratories, Palo Alto, CA). The primer pair

10

A80552 5'-GATTTTCACCAATGACCGCCG-3' (SEQ ID NO:25);
and A80553 5'-CCCCAGCAGCATTGATGTCTG-3' (SEQ ID NO:26)

was used to assess expression with a thermal cycling profile of 94°C for 15 sec; 65°C for 15 sec;
15 72°C for 30 sec (30 cycles), followed by one additional round at 72°C for 6 min. Amplification products were resolved by agarose gel electrophoresis and visualized by ethidium bromide staining and ultraviolet light.

As shown in Table 1 below, numerous samples were amplified and SP 1-4-specific mRNA expression clearly detected by RT-PCR in testis and prostate tissue, as well as in a colorectal
20 adenocarcinoma cell line, (SW480), a melanoma tissue sample (G361) and in LNCaP which is a prostatic carcinoma cell line.

Table 1

Sample	PCR Product
Spleen	neg
Mammary Gland	trace
Placenta	neg
Kidney	neg
Liver	neg
Lung	neg
Testis	+
SW480 (colorectal adenocarcinoma)	+
G361 (melanoma)	+
LNCaP	+
Prostate	++
PC3	neg
DU145	neg
Skeletal Muscle	neg
Bone Marrow	neg
Brain	neg
Heart	neg
A549 (lung carcinoma)	neg
Pancreas	neg
Intestine	neg
Thymus	trace

B. Nucleic Acid Hybridization

The original insert isolated from the subtracted library was used as a hybridization probe for Northern blot and RNA dot blot analysis. The fragment was random primer labeled with ^{32}P -dCTP, purified on a G-50 micro-spin column, and hybridized to filters using ExpressHyb Hybridization Solution (Clontech Laboratories, Palo Alto, CA) at 68°C for 2-4 hours. The filters were washed sequentially in 2X SSC [1X SSC = 150 mM NaCl, 15 mM sodium citrate], 0.1% SDS at room temperature for 30 min, 0.5X SSC, 0.1% SDS at room temperature for 30 min, and 0.5X, 0.1% SDS at 65°C for 30 min. Autoradiography was performed for one hour to one day at -70°C using Kodak XAR film and a single intensifying screen.

The results of human RNA dot blot and Northern blot analysis of numerous tissues, both adult and fetal in origin as shown in Tables 2 and 3 below, respectively, indicate that SP 1-4- specific mRNA is preferentially expressed in prostate tissue.

Table 2

Sample	SP 1-4 Signal	Sample	SP 1-4 Signal
whole brain	neg	salivary gland	neg
amygdala	neg	mammary gland	neg
caudate nucleus	neg	kidney	trace
cerebellum	neg	liver	neg
cerebral cortex	neg	small intestine	neg
frontal lobe	neg	spleen	neg
hippocampus	neg	thymus	neg
medulla oblongata	neg	peripheral leukocyte	neg
occipital lobe	neg	lymph node	neg
putamen	neg	bone marrow	neg
substantia nigra	neg	appendix	neg
temporal lobe	neg	lung	neg
thalamus	neg	trachea	neg
subthalamic nucleus	neg	placenta	neg
spinal cord	neg	fetal brain	neg
heart	neg	fetal heart	neg
aorta	neg	fetal kidney	neg
skeletal muscle	neg	fetal liver	neg
colon	neg	fetal spleen	neg
bladder	neg	fetal thymus	neg
uterus	neg	fetal lung	neg
prostate	++++	pancreas	neg
stomach	neg	pituitary gland	neg
testis	trace	adrenal gland	neg
ovary	neg	thyroid gland	neg

Table 3

Sample	SP 1-4 Transcripts
HL-60	neg
HeLA	neg
K562	neg
Molt-4	neg
Burkitts Lymphoma	neg
colorectal adenocarcinoma SW480	neg
lung carcinoma A549	neg
Melanoma G361	+
skeletal muscle	neg
uterus	neg
colon	neg
small intestine	neg
bladder	neg
heart	neg
stomach	neg
prostate	+++++

While the invention has been described with reference to specific methods and embodiments, it will be appreciated that various modifications and changes may be made without departing from the invention.

IT IS CLAIMED:

1. An isolated polynucleotide comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:8 and SEQ ID NO:14, or the complement of any of said sequences.
5
2. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 1, wherein said polynucleotide has at least 80% sequence identity to a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:8 and SEQ ID NO:14, or the complement of any of said sequences.
10
3. The isolated polynucleotide of claim 1, wherein said polynucleotide is an RNA molecule.
4. An isolated polynucleotide according to claim 1, wherein said polynucleotide has at least 80% sequence identity to nucleotides 43-3327 of the sequence of SEQ ID NO:14, its complement, and contiguous fragments thereof at least 30 nucleotides in length.
15
5. An isolated polynucleotide according to claim 1, wherein said polynucleotide hybridizes under high stringency conditions to nucleotides 43-3327 of the sequence of SEQ ID NO:14, or the complement thereof.
20
6. An isolated polynucleotide according to claim 1 consisting essentially of nucleotides 43-3327 of the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:14.
25
7. An isolated polynucleotide according to claim 1 which encodes an extracellular domain of a prostate tumor antigen polypeptide.
8. A vector comprising the nucleic acid of any one of Claims 1 to 7 operably linked to control sequences recognized by a host cell transformed with said vector.
30
9. A host cell comprising the vector of Claim 8.
10. A process for producing a prostate tumor antigen polypeptide comprising

(a) culturing the host cell of Claim 9 under conditions suitable for expression of said prostate tumor antigen polypeptide; and

(b) recovering said prostate tumor antigen polypeptide from the cell culture.

5 11. An isolated prostate tumor antigen peptide encoded by a polynucleotide having at least 80% sequence identity to a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:10, SEQ ID NO:11, and contiguous fragments thereof at least 10 amino acids in length, where said peptide is antigenic.

10 12. An isolated prostate tumor antigen polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide having at 80% sequence identity to amino acid residues 1 to 1095 of Figure 11 (SEQ ID NO:15), and contiguous fragments thereof at least 10 amino acids in length where said polypeptide is antigenic.

15 13. An isolated polynucleotide that encodes a polypeptide of claim 11 or 12.

 14. An isolated prostate tumor antigen peptide encoded by a polynucleotide selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:10 and SEQ ID NO:11.

20 15. An isolated prostate tumor antigen polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide comprising amino acid residues 1 to 1095 of Figure 11 (SEQ ID NO:15).

 16. A chimeric molecule comprising a prostate tumor antigen peptide or polypeptide according to claim 14 or 15 and fused to a heterologous amino acid sequence.

25 17. An antibody which specifically binds to the prostate tumor antigen peptide or polypeptide of claim 14 or 15.

 18. A method for detecting the expression of a prostate tumor antigen in an individual comprising

30 (a) measuring the expression of prostate tumor antigen in a tissue from a first individual; and
 (b) comparing said expression to the expression of said prostate tumor antigen in a tissue from a second, unaffected individual;

 wherein when the expression of said prostate tumor antigen from said first individual is greater than the expression of prostate tumor antigen in said second individual, the first individual is at risk
35 for a prostate tumor antigen related condition.

19. A method of detecting tumor cells in a tissue sample, comprising

(a) amplifying nucleic acids generated from said sample by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using two primers, where said two primers are designed to selectively amplify a polynucleotide sequence according to claim 1, selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:1, SEQ ID NO:2, 5 SEQ ID NO:3, SEQ ID NO:4, SEQ ID NO:5, SEQ ID NO:6, SEQ ID NO:7, SEQ ID NO:8, and SEQ ID NO:14, or a portion of at least one of said sequences, said portion comprising at least 15 nucleotides, and

(b) detecting the presence of amplification products that correspond to at least one of said sequences or amplified portions thereof.

1/5

CTGTATTGGAACGCCTGAAGATTTTCTATTGCTGTCAAGTACCACCTCACTGGG
CCATTCAGCGCCAACTTGCAAGTTTGCTCTTTGAGTTGGGATGTACCAGTTCAGCC
CTTCAGATATTTGAAAAGCTAGAAATGTGGGAAGATGTTGTCATTTGTTTGTGAAAG
AGCCGGGCAGCACGGAAAGGCAGAAGAAATCCTTAGACAAGAGCTGGAGAAAAAAG
AAACGCCTAGTTTATACTGCTTGCTTGAGATGTC

Fig. 1

AGAGGGTTAGAGGACAGGGCCTGGGCACCATCAAATAAGCTTTGGAGTTCCTGTTA
GGGTCCGAGATCTCACTCAGTGTGACATGGGGAGCCTCTCCGGAGGCTTTGGGCAG
AAGAGTGGTATCATCCCACTCAAGTCACGTCGGCTGCCATGTGGTGATGAGGCTAT
TAGGTGGCTAGTGTCAAAGAAGGGAGAAGCAGCGTTATATCGGAATGGGCTCCTAC

Fig. 2

AAGGCAGGACTGGATTGTGRTTACRACTGAGTASTAKGCARAGAATTGGARTGTRG
GSAACATAAAKATRATGTSAAATMAAATAAGAATGGTCAATTAASACCCTAAAAAA
SGACRTTCAAAAATGC

Fig. 3

AACACACTTATAAACATTGAGTGCCATTTCCCCCCTACTTTAATAGTCTATTGCTA
GTTCAAGGTACTTAGCATTCTTAGGTGACACAACATTCAAAAATGAATGTTTTT
CCATGCATTTACTATATGCATTCCCTCTCCTGTGAATAATCTATTCATATCCATCT
TCTGGGGACTTGAACCTCTTCTAACTTTGAACAAGCATTTTTTTTATGTTACAGATA
TACTTCTTTGT

Fig. 4

AAATTCATACCTGTGATGGTTCAACAGTTGGAGAAAGGTTACCTGGAAAGCTGAA
AGTGTTGGCTAAATCCCACTGAAGGAACAGAAACAATTGAAGGAACAGAAACAATTG
AAGGAGTCTATAACAGTTTTGTTAGCTATTGGTTCGTGACTCCTGTACAAGGAAAAT
AGGCTTGAGGAAGATTGGTGTCAAATTAATGAGAAGAGTGGAAAAATACCTGTA

Fig. 5

2/5
CTCGGCAGTGAAAAGCAAGTCATTTCTGGGTCTCTCTGGAAATCAGTCCGCAGGAA
SRCGAGKRGGRRRCRCGAGGGATGATCGTGCCTCCCCCAACCCAGTGCAATTGTC
TGAACAATTCAGTTCAGATTTCCCTACCTCTCTGGGCTCAATCCGAAGCGTTACCTC
AGGATCTACTGAAGGAACCTTTTGCCAGGTGGAAAGCAAACCATGCTCTGTCCAGAG
ATGAAGATAAAATTGGCCATGATGA

Fig. 6

TGGCATGACCAGGATTCCTGTGAAAGCAGGAGCAGCAGCAATCCGTCSSGGCGCCT
GCCTTTCCCATCCTTTGGTTCTCCTTTC

Fig. 7

GCTTCTGGTGGTCCTCATTCCATCTTTGCATTCAGATTCAACTGGTTCATGGTTCA
TACWGGGGGAAACAGGTCCATGGTTGGGATCCATGGGTCCCTCCAGTCTCCTGTTC
AACGGTCGTACACACCTTGGGAGCACCCACTCGGTTTGTTCATCTTCTGCAAAGAT
GTCATTCTACAGTCATTACCTTCCAGCCTATTTGTTTCTGCAGAATCTACATATAC
TGTTGTATCTACCTCAAAATGCAAACACCA

Fig. 8

KFIPVMVQOLEKGSPGKLKVLAKSTEGTETIEG

Fig. 9A

TVLLAIGRDSCTRKIGLE

Fig. 9B

IGVKINEKSGKIPV

Fig. 9C

3/5

gtcacttaggaaaaggtgtccttttcgggcagccgggctcagcatgaggaa
cagaaggaATGACACTCTGGACAGCACCCGGACCCTGTACTCCAGCGCGT
CTCGGAGCACAGACTTGTCTTACAGTGAAAGCGACTTGGTGAATTTTATT
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Fig. 10A

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Fig. 10B

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Fig. 10C

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Fig. 11

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Gln Ser Gln His Met Glu Gly Thr Gln Ile Asn Gln Ser Glu Lys Trp

65 70 75 80

Asn Tyr Lys Lys His Thr Lys Glu Phe Pro Thr Asp Ala Phe Gly Asp

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Ile Gln Phe Glu Thr Leu Gly Lys Lys Gly Lys Tyr Ile Arg Leu Ser

100 105 110

Cys Asp Thr Asp Ala Glu Ile Leu Tyr Glu Leu Leu Thr Gln His Trp
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 His Leu Lys Thr Pro Asn Leu Val Ile Ser Val Thr Gly Gly Ala Lys
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Tyr Ser Gly Arg Val Ile Phe Cys Leu Asp Tyr Ile Ile Phe Thr Leu		
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